

THE CROMWELL ARGUS

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 49, Vol. 1.]

CROMWELL, OTAGO, N.Z. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1870.

[Price. 6d.

Cromwell Advertisements



THE PEOPLE'S BAKERY

J. SCOTT,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread
regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

CROMWELL VETERINARY
SHOEING FORGE.

Next door to Smitham's Kaurau Hotel.

EDWARD LINDSAY,

(Late of Clyde and Melbourne),
GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER,
AND MACHINIST.

E. L. begs to inform the public of Cromwell
that he has purchased the business of Mr Thomp-
son, and trusts by strict attention to business,
and the execution of all work placed in his hands
in a first-class and workmanlike manner, to
merit a continuance of the support accorded his
predecessor.

E. LINDSAY begs to intimate to the Public
generally that he has gone to the expense of get-
ting CAST-IRON BEDS for TIRING WHEELS on a new
principle, being the first introduced up-country,
which he will guarantee to give general satisfac-
tion; also, that he has made a reduction in the
price of Horse-shoeing.

LIGHT SHOES 10s.
DRAUGHT 16s.
EDWARD LINDSAY,
Veterinary Shoeing Forge.

CROMWELL COAL PITS.

NICHOLAS & CO.

Beg to inform the public of Cromwell and the
surrounding district that they have purchased
the Lease of the above-named Coal Works, and
that they are now in a position to supply COAL
of excellent quality on the shortest notice, and
at the same rates as heretofore—viz., 20s. per
ton at the Pit, or 32s. per ton delivered.

NO INCREASE IN PRICES!

NICHOLAS & CO.,
Coal Merchants.



DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

FAMILY GROCERS,

AND

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

D. A. J. and Co. desire to intimate to the
people of Cromwell and surrounding districts
that they have opened their new premises, and
as they intend devoting their attention exclu-
sively to the Grocery and Wine and Spirit trade,
confidently hope, from their connection in Dun-
edin, to be in a position to place before the pub-
lic a genuine class of goods, well and carefully
selected, at prices that cannot fail to give general
satisfaction. They would respectfully invite at-
tention more especially to the following articles
in stock:—

Teas of excellent flavor, in chests, half-chests,
and boxes
Coffees not to be surpassed in quality
Cocoa and Chocolate of the best brands
Sugar—crystals and crushed loaf
Raisins—Muscatel, Sultana, and Eleme
Jams, Jellies, Pickles, and Sauces
Bacon, Cheese, and Butter of prime quality
Tobacco—Imperial Ruby Twist, Barrett's
Wist, Old Sport, andromatic
Oil—Salad, Castor, and Kerosene
Candles of the best brands
Soaps—Blue Mottled, Yellow, and Scented in
bars and cakes, &c. &c.

GRAIN.

Wakatip Oats, Wheat, and Chaff

Islay Whisky—Arbog's and Long Jones'
Hennessy's and Martell's Brandy, in bulk
and case

J. D. K. Z. Geneva
Burnett's Old Tom
Lemon Hart's Rum in bulk
Porter—Blood's, Byass's, and Guinness's

CORDIALS.

Ginger Wine, Raspberry Vinegar, Peppermint,
Lemon Syrup, &c. &c.

Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla

Families waited on for orders, and goods deli-
vered in all parts of the district at Cromwell
prices.

Cromwell Advertisements



W. H. WETTER,

BOOTMAKER,

MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL.

A large and varied stock of Home and Colonial
made Boots and Shoes on hand, to which atten-
tion is respectfully requested.

PRICES MODERATE.

CROMWELL TIMBER & IRON YARD.
LATH MR GRANT'S

NEW ZEALAND & AMERICAN TIMBER YARD.

JAMES TAYLOR,

Carpenter and Builder, Ironmonger,



&c., &c.,

Has FOR SALE all kinds of Building Material
suitable for the district.

Estimates given for Buildings at the LOWEST
PRICES compatible with Good Material and
Workmanship.

Punctuality and attention to all orders may
be relied on.

A Large Assortment of Paperhangings,
Paints, Glass, FURNITURE—comprising Chairs,
Tables, Washstands, Iron Bedsteads, &c.

Building Ironmongery, Carpenters' and Miners'
Tools, Hemp, Wire, and Manilla Rope,
SADDLERY, &c., cheap. 25

NOTICE.

I BEG to intimate to the public that I
have leased the STABLES belonging to the
BRIDGE HOTEL to Mr FRANK FOOTE.

JOHN MARSH.

HAVING leased from Mr John Marsh the
above well-known STABLES. I beg to
solicit the support of my old friends and the
public generally, and trust, by strict attention
and moderate charges, to merit a share of public
patronage.

Horses always on hire.

Horses carefully broken to saddle or harness.
t.c. F FOOTE.

GILBERT FOWLER,

[Late of Clyde],



BAKER AND FAMILY GROCER,
Cromwell.

Supplies every description of GROCERIES, of
best qualities, at reasonable prices.

Families waited on for orders, and goods deli-
vered in any part of the town or district.
Wedding Cakes made to order.
Confectionery of all descriptions.
A good supply of Fresh Butter always on
hand

GILBERT FOWLER,

Baker and Family Grocer,
CROMWELL.

THE CELEBRATED

BLACK HORSE BREWERY BEER.

XXX AND XXXX ALE.

BASTINGS AND KOFOD - PROPRIETORS.

The undersigned has been appointed SOLE
AGENT for Cromwell and surrounding districts,
and can guarantee a regular supply. The Beer
cannot be excelled in Otago.

W. J. BARRY,
Cromwell

VICTORIA STORE, CROMWELL.

I. WRIGHT,

FAMILY GROCER.

Crockery, Glassware, Musical Instruments,
Brushware, Stationery, Patent Medicines
Fancy Goods and Toys of every description
Paperhangings, Glass, Oils, Colours,
Paint, Varnish, Glue, Cue Tips, &c.
Thompson's Cement for Cue Tips
English & Colonial Newspapers
and Magazines | Oats & Chaff.

Cromwell Advertisements

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

GENERAL IMPORTERS,

Cromwell

Queenstown

Arrowtown

Melbourne.

WE have much pleasure in calling the attention of the inhabitants of CROMWELL
and surrounding districts to our

LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK,

Which is specially suitable to supply their wants. Each Department will be found
complete, and assorted with every requirement.

Drapery. { The attention of Ladies is respect-
fully directed to this Department.
It will be found replete with all the latest novel-
ties from the Melbourne markets, (carefully
selected by our Mr Hallenstein), comprising:

Dresses, in silks, fancy and black; alpaca,
challies, mohairs, winceys, muslins, prints,
coburgs
Shawls, all-wool plaids, French merinos, skirt-
ings, jackets, &c.
Hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, laces, trim-
mings of all kinds
Ladies' and Children's Underclothing.—Our
stock will be found the largest and best-
assorted on the Gold-fields
Ladies' and Children's Hats, trimmed and un-
trimmed
Feathers, flowers, corsets, chignons, &c.
A large assortment of white and coloured
flannels, serge and cricketing; calicoes and
sheetings; and every other article required
in the trade.

Slop Department. { Men's Suits, Paget and

fully directed to this Department.
gold, Stanley, sac, and knickerbocker
Trousers and vests, all kinds
Trousers, in silk mixture, doeskin, tweed,
cotton, Bedford cord, and moleskin
Shirts—white dress, regatta, Crimean, serge,
Scotch twill, tweed, and jean
Pants and under-shirts, in flannel, lambswool,
serge, merino, and cotton
Men's and boys' Hosiery, of all kinds
Hats—straw, merino, tweed, silk-stitched,
felt, and plush, in all the latest shapes
Waterproof coats, overalls, leggings and sou'-
westers
Monkey jackets and pilot coats
All the above Goods are to our special order

Boots and Shoes { A splendid assortment,

consisting of:
Ladies', girls', and children's boots, in kid,
cashmere, morocco, and leather
Slippers—canvas, patent leather (plain and
fur-trimmed), sheepskin, and carpet
Men's and boys' boots—elastic side, Balmoral,
Blucher, Wellington, half Wellington, and
riding boots
Colonial water-tights, made to our order in
Melbourne
Gun boots—Hayward's North British and
Liverpool; Hardy's nuggets.

Carpets { In tapestry, felt, all-wool kiddie-
minster, drugget; hearth-rugs.

Matting—China and coir; oilcloth, door-mats.

ALL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE OUR PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

SHAMROCK STORE,

CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SHANLY & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION



MERCHANTS.

A large and varied assortment of
WINES, SPIRITS, AND GROCERIES.

Goods delivered in all parts of the district.
free of charge.

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

From the DEEP CREEK KILNS.

I. HALLENSTEIN & Co.,

Agents for the Cromwell District.

FLOWER SEEDS—a choice assortment
on sale at the ARGUS SEED WAREHOUSE,
Cromwell.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS will be laid on
MOUNT PISA STATION on and after this
date.

I. LOUGHNAN.

Mount Pisa, 12th May 1870.—27tc

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS has been laid on the
ARDGOUR STATION.

JOHN M. McLEAN.



New Line of

ROYAL MAIL COACHES

BETWEEN

Queenstown and Clyde.

R. W. DANIEL begs to intimate that he
has started his new line of Coaches be-
tween Clyde, Cromwell, and Queenstown, leaving
Clyde on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays,
and Queenstown on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and
Saturdays.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, beg to inform the in-
habitants of the Cromwell, Alexandra,
and Clyde districts that we have appointed

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

CROMWELL,

as our only Agents for the sale of our Silk-
dressed FLOUR, BRAN, and POLLARD.

We guarantee all Flour branded with our
name and obtained through the above agents.

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN,
Brunswick Flour Mills,
Lake Wakatip.

CROMWELL.



FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,
(Wholesale and Retail),

JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams,
Bacon, &c., always on hand.

Joints of Beef, 6d per lb.

Sides of Mutton, 3½ per lb.

TERMS—CASH.

*Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout
the district.

Cromwell Advertisements

Junction Commercial Hotel,
CROMWELL.

JOSEPH HARDING begs to intimate that he has purchased from Mr G. W. Gooden the above large and centrally-situated Hotel, and is now in a position to offer accommodation of a superior description to all who may favor him with their patronage.

His past experience in the WINE and SPIRIT trade, will he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee that the Spirits and Malt Liquors served will be as pure as on the day they left the vintory or the distillery.

The BEDROOMS, PRIVATE PARLORS, &c., are fitted up in the best style, and every attention will be paid to secure the comfort and convenience of visitors.

Large and Comfortable

BILLIARD ROOM,

Fitted with one of Alcock's Tables.

Particular attention has been paid to the STABLES

In connection with the Hotel, and the public may rely on Every Care being taken of their HORSES.

MEALS ready at ALL HOURS of the day.

J. HARDING.

Bridge Hotel, Cromwell.

JOHN MARSH,

OF THE BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.

IS DETERMINED TO GIVE VALUE FOR MONEY.

KAWARAU HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SMITHAM, PROPRIETOR.

The best conducted and most comfortable Hotel in the District.

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM, With one of Alcock's best Tables.

Coaches leave for Queenstown and Arrow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 a.m.; for Clyde every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3.30 p.m.; and for Cardrona and Albertown every Wednesday at 9 a.m.

N.B.—W. S. having erected a large range of Stabling, would intimate to Travellers that every care will be bestowed upon horses. An experienced groom in attendance.

CROMWELL HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

ROBERT KIDD, PROPRIETOR.

The travelling public and Commercial Gentlemen will find this the most convenient house to put up at in Cromwell. There are excellent bed, private sitting, and dining rooms, and attached to the establishment is a magnificent Billiard Saloon, and the largest hall for Concerts, Balls, or Theatrical Representations out of Dunedin.

Excellent Stabling, &c.

DAGG'S

CLUTHA HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

Best Accommodation for Visitors.

PRETTY FAIR LIQUOR.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.

[A CARD.]

DR. JAMES CORSE,

SURGEON,

May be consulted daily at his residence,

MELMORE-STREET,

CROMWELL.

Cromwell

GIVING UP BUSINESS.

Genuine Clearing-out Sale

AT

LONDON HOUSE, CROMWELL AND CLYDE.

Positively for Two Months Only!

After which, Tenders will be invited for balance of Stock.

GEORGE CLARK,

Attorney for Allen Fitch,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPER, CROMWELL AND CLYDE.

Having determined to relinquish business, is now offering the whole of his Stock of Drapery and Clothing at a great sacrifice.

Drapery.

Best Aberdeen Wineys
Coloured Repps
French Merinos
Welsh and Scotch Flannels
Horricks's Calico (A. and B.)
A large assortment of Sheetings, Blankets, &c.

Ready-made Department.

Men's Paget Suits
Tweed Suits
Trousers and Vests
Tweed Sacs
Reversible Coats
Whitney Sacs
Blue Pilot Jackets
Tweed Trousers
Boy's Knickerbocker Suits
Leopard Suits
Men's Crimean Flannel Shirts
Flannel, Serge, and Knitted Pants
An extensive and varied assortment of Gentlemen's HATS, in all the newest styles and shapes.

Boot Department.

Ladies' and Children's Boots in great variety
Boys' and Girls' Boots of every description
Haywards' Gum Boots, Nuggets, Watertights, and Bluchers.

× Intending Purchasers should lose no time in visiting either of the establishments before the conclusion of the sale.

COME SOON! COME EARLY!

Premises for Sale, with or without the Stock.

All DEBTS due to ALLEN FITCH must be paid within ONE MONTH from this date.

LONDON HOUSE,
CROMWELL AND CLYDE.

CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Reading-room is open to Subscribers on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The Library contains an extensive variety of Books in every department of literature; and about £60 worth of New Works is expected to arrive shortly from Great Britain.

All the Provincial Newspapers, and a number of English Papers and Periodicals, are regularly received for the use of Subscribers.

Annual subscription, £1 1s; half-yearly, 15s quarterly, 7s 6d.

Until further notice, a member of committee will be in attendance at the Library on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday Evenings, from half-past six to half-past eight o'clock, for the exchange of books.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL.

WILLIAM BARNES, BLACKSMITH AND FARRIER,

(Late of Adlestree, Surrey),

Begs to announce to the inhabitants of CROMWELL and the surrounding Districts that he is now carrying on the above business near the Bridge Hotel; and trusts, by strict attention to business, coupled with moderate charges, to secure a share of the work of the district.

A Consignment of the "GOODENOUGH" PATENT HORSE-SHOES having now arrived, you will have an opportunity of testing the latest improved principle.

The undersigned has had long practice on the above patent, and the public may rely upon the efficiency of the workmanship.

WILLIAM BARNES, Blacksmith and Farrier.

N.B.—Next the Bridge Hotel.

An Excellent Investment!

FOR SALE, the COAL-PIT belonging to Messrs NICHOLAS & Co., situate at Adams's Gully, Bannockburn. The ground held contains a lease of Five Acres, and the lignite is equal to any yet discovered within a radius of 50 miles. The seam is 20 feet in thickness. The PLANT, comprising Two Horses, Dray, and Two Sets of Harness, Hut, Truck, &c., will be sold with the Lease. The whole is in good working order, and may be had a bargain.

For further particulars, apply to NICHOLAS AND CO., Cromwell Coal-pit; Or on the ground, Adams's Gully.

Miscellaneous Advertisements

ARGUS SEED WAREHOUSE,
CROMWELL.

AGRICULTURAL AND GARDEN SEEDS:

Beans, broad Windsor and Kidney; Beet, fine dark crimson; Borecole, or Curled Greens; Cabbage, in variety; Carrot, Horn and Intermediate; Cauliflower, London Early; Celery, Seymour's superb white; Cress, triple curled; Cucumber; Leek; Lettuce, Cos and Cabbage; Lawn Grass; Mangold Wurtzel; Melon, rock and water, various; Mustard; Onion; Parsley, extra curled; Parsnip; Peas, all the best sorts; Radish, various; Savoy; Sweet Pea; Tomato, red and yellow; Turnip, Swedish, purple and green top Yellow, Snowball, and Golden Ball.

FOR HEDGES:

Broom, Yellow; Whin, or Furze.

FLOWER SEEDS:

Achrocinum roseum—Aster—Candytuft— Canterbury Bells—Clarkia elegans—Collinsia bicolor—Convolvulus minor—Cowslip—Echinospermum scabra (a perennial climber)—Echinoscholtzia crocea—Foxglove—Gilia tricolor—Larkspur, dwarf rocket and branching—Lavender—Lunum grandiflorum rubrum—Mignone—Nemophila insignis—Oenothera (Pink)—Petunee—Phlox Drummondii—Sapranilla Calabrica—Schizanthus pinatus—Stock, intermediate, scarlet and white—Viscaria oculata—Wallflower, fine dark.

The above-named Seeds are all from the well-known establishment of Mr GEORGE MATTHEWS, Moray-place and Hawthorn-hill, Dunedin; and can therefore be warranted FRESH and GENUINE.

ARGUS SEED WAREHOUSE,
CROMWELL.

Orders received by post will meet with prompt attention.

THE SOLWAY HOTEL,
BENDIGO.

NEIL PEYTON, PROPRIETOR.

N. P. begs to announce to his friends and the public generally that he has just opened the above hotel, and trusts, by supplying the best liquor of every description, he will merit a liberal share of their patronage.

The largest and most suitable room in the district for Concerts, Balls, Lectures, &c., has been erected in connection with the hotel. The best accommodation for travellers. Good Beds, Stabling, &c.

To Stand this Season.

THE well-known Light Draught Entire Horse

"TOMBOY"

Will stand this season in the Cromwell and surrounding districts.

"Tomboy" is a sure foal-getter.

Terms, £2 10/-; Groom's Fee, 5/-

N.B.—The above-mentioned horse's stock may be seen in any part of the district.

ROBERT KIDD, Proprietor.

THE THOROUGHbred STUD HORSE
YOUNG GARRYOWEN

Will travel this season in the Dunstan, Cromwell and Bendigo Gully districts.

YOUNG GARRYOWEN is by the celebrated Tasmanian horse Garryowen; dam, the imported mare Jessie.

YOUNG GARRYOWEN is a beautiful dark bay horse, rising four years old. He has splendid action, and a fine, docile temper.

TERMS: £3 each mare, to be paid at the end of the season; 5/- Groomage, to be paid at first time of service.

JOHN MILLER, Proprietor.

MORRIS DANCER

Will Stand this Season at Bridge's Livery Stables, QUEENSTOWN. Particulars may be had by referring to the cards, or by applying to the owner.

A 100-acre grass paddock provided (without responsibility) for all distant mares, and every care will be taken to secure foals.

Morris Dancer is a sure foal-getter.

TERMS: Fee, £5 5s; Groomage, 5s.

JAMES BRIDGE,

Proprietor.

Queenstown, September 19, 1870.

For Sale,

ONE THIRD SHARE IN A RACE & CLAIM at Kawarau Gorge. Apply to ALFRED M'INN.

TEA PAPER on sale at the ARGUS Office, Cromwell. Will be sold cheap.

Lowburn, Bendigo Gully, &c.

WELCOME HOME HOTEL,
AND STORE,

LOWBURN,

About three miles from Cromwell, on the road to the Bendigo Reefs.

JOHN PERRIAM, PROPRIETOR.

Every accommodation for Travellers.

ROCKY POINT FERRY.



GEORGE M'LACHLAN begs to intimate that he has purchased from Mr John M'Cormick, together with the ROCKY POINT FERRY HOTEL, the large and well-furnished PUNT recently placed on the Clutha at the above crossing-place.

This Punt is admitted to be one of the finest in the Province, and easily crosses the heaviest six and eight-horse waggons. Forty tons can be taken on the punt at once, and crossed with ease.

This being the nearest road to Bendigo, parties visiting the Reefs will find it to their advantage to cross at this punt. Vehicles of all descriptions ferried at moderate rates.

MITCHINSON & HARRISON,

Wholesale and Retail

STOREKEEPERS,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,

WAKEFIELD STORE,

(Near Cromwell Quartz Co.'s Machine), BENDIGO.

GOODS DELIVERED

At all parts of the Reefs.

BENDIGO AND WAKEFIELD POST-OFFICE.

BENDIGO REEFS HOTEL,
WAKEFIELD.

The undersigned having recently completed the above house at great expense, begs to intimate that he is now in a position to offer the best Accommodation to his patrons. The house has been fitted with every convenience for carrying on an extensive trade, and the comfort of visitors and boarders will be specially attended to.

Commodious BILLIARD ROOM, with one of the best Tables.

W. GOODALL,

Proprietor.

PROVINCIAL HOTEL,
LOGANTOWN.

KEISALL & WILSON,

Proprietors.

The above house is the largest and most commodious in the district.

EXTENSIVE STABLING.

GENERAL STORE attached to the hotel with a large and varied assortment of Groceries and other goods.

Orders punctually attended to, and goods delivered throughout the district on the shortest notice.

REEFERS' ARMS HOTEL,
Logantown.

JAMES BEARE, PROPRIETOR.

The above house is the largest and most comfortable in the district.

GOOD STABLING.

ALBION HOTEL AND STORE

LEGGATE,

23 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to Lake Wanaka.

H. MAIDMAN, PROPRIETOR.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of travellers. Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery, Mining Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, at Cromwell prices.

GOOD STABLING.

N.B.—District Post Office.

BOOKS! STATIONERY! BOOKS!

Large Stocks arrived at

REITH AND WILKIE, Princes-street,

Ex "Lencodia," "Wayward," and

"E. P. Bouverie."

* For List, see Witness.

APPLE AND PEAR TREES on sale at ARGUS SEED WAREHOUSE.

Hawea and Wanaka

HAWEA SAW-MILLS.

The undersigned can supply SAWN TIMBER any quantity.

Orders addressed to Albert Town will be punctually attended to, and forwarded to Bendigo Gully for 26s per 100 feet.

BOARDS and SCANTLING at 16s. per 100 feet super., at the foot of the Lake (GLADSTONE), whence they can be conveyed by dray to Bendigo Gully or elsewhere.

J. D. ROSS,
Hawea Saw-mills.

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE.

The above hotel, which is delightfully situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake, offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque; and on an Island in the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.



A large PLEASURE-BOAT is kept for the accommodation of visitors, and every care is taken to provide means for their enjoyment while staying at the WANAKA HOTEL, which is universally admitted to be one of the most comfortable and best conducted houses in the Province.

The Proprietor of the WANAKA HOTEL can confidently state that a more pleasant method of passing a few days free from the turmoil and care of business, than by a sojourn in the neighbourhood of the picturesque and romantic Wanaka Lake, can scarcely be imagined.

THE STORE,

In connection with the hotel, is well supplied with Groceries, Household Utensils, Ironmongery, Mining Tools, &c.

THEODORE RUSSELL,
Proprietor

Bannockburn

STUART'S FERRY,

KAWARAU RIVER.



Main crossing-place between Cromwell and the Nevis for Waggon, Drays, Horses, and Foot passengers.

Children attending School, Free.

THE FERRY HOTEL

Has first-class accommodation for Travellers.

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL AND STORE
Doctor's Flat, Bannockburn,
(On the main road to the Nevis).
JOHN RICHARDS ... PROPRIETOR.
GROCERIES AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES
Of all descriptions kept in stock.
The Goods, being obtained direct from Dunedin, are retailed at CROMWELL PRICES.

SHEPHERD'S CREEK
HOTEL AND STORE,

BANNOCKBURN,

On the main road to the Nevis, 4 1/4 miles from Cromwell.

J. Halliday, Proprietor.

An experienced Baker kept on the premises.

Wines, Spirits, and malt liquors of the best quality.

Ginger Beer and Cordial Manufacturer.

× District Post Office. ×

Kawarau Gorge

SLUICER'S ARMS HOTEL,

KAWARAU-GORGE,
JOHN WRIGHTSON,

Proprietor.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.
GOOD STABLING. Three Loose Boxes, second to none.

BILLIARDS.

DIGGER'S REST HOTEL,

KAWARAU GORGE.
NICHOLAS CAMPION,
Proprietor.

Wines and Spirits of the best description.

STABLING.

Nevis

NEVIS CROSSING STORE,
(About five miles from the Nevis Township).

The undersigned, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on him since commencing business, begs to intimate that he continues to keep a large and well-selected stock of SPIRITS, WINES, and GROCERIES of the very best description.

Goods regularly delivered throughout the surrounding district.

CHARLES KORLL.

BRITISH STORES,
Nevis.

Arrowtown

R. PRITCHARD,

Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
ARROWTOWN.

The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines, Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district. A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, Drapery, &c.

Agent for T. ROBINSON & Co., Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Dunedin & Melbourne.

ROYAL OAK HOTEL,
ARROWTOWN.

JAMES GARROWAY

BEGS to announce to the inhabitants of the Wakatipu district, and the Public generally, that he has purchased the above premises from Mr W. Scoles, and that he intends to use his best endeavours to make the ROYAL OAK second to none of the Up-country Hotels for comfort and superior accommodation.

The house contains Private Parlors, twelve comfortable Bedrooms, and the fare supplied is of the best description.

There is an excellent range of stabling attached to the Hotel, which is under the immediate management of the Proprietor.

Loose Boxes for Entires.

Large Billiard Table on the Premises.

Every attention paid to the comfort of Travellers.

The Clyde and Queenstown Mail Coach changes horses at the ROYAL OAK.

Queenstown

ROBERT BOYNE,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER
AND NEWS AGENT,
Queenstown, Lake Wakatipu.

A large stock of Groceries and other goods always on hand. Importer of English and Colonial Newspapers. Orders punctually attended to, and newspapers forwarded to any part of the district.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

DOHEY'S UNION HOTEL,

CORNER OF
BALLARAT & REES STREETS,
QUEENSTOWN.

The above is one of the oldest-established houses in Queenstown, and is celebrated for the superior quality of the Wines, Spirits, &c., kept in stock.

GOOD STABLING.

Queenstown

[A CARD.]

D. POWELL,
AUCTIONEER, &c.

SALE ROOMS - BALLARAT-STREET,
QUEENSTOWN.

OFFICE:

Ballarat-st. (opposite the Family Hotel)

WAKATIP BREWERY,
QUEENSTOWN.

MESSRS SURMAN & DAVIS

Beg to inform hotel-keepers, and the general public of the Wakatipu, Cromwell, and surrounding districts, that they are now prepared to supply their

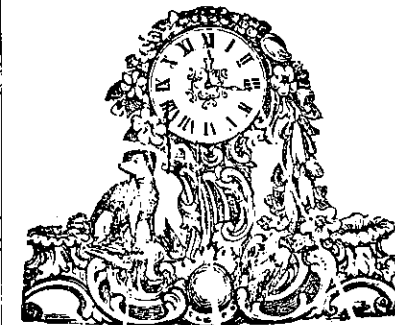
No. 4 and No. 5 ALES,

(IN BULK OR BOTTLE)

Equal in strength, quality, and brilliancy to BASS'S BURTON ALES.

AGENTS FOR CROMWELL:

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,
General Merchants.



P. SMITH,

PRACTICAL WATCH & CLOCK MAKER,

REES-STREET, QUEENSTOWN.

Repairs Neatly Executed.

MRS P. SMITH,

TEACHER OF THE PIANOFORTE.

Terms: Three Guineas per Quarter.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,

(Corner of Beach and Rees streets),
QUEENSTOWN.

W. M'LARN, PROPRIETOR.

The above Hotel continues to keep up its reputation as one of the most comfortable in the Wakatipu district. The best accommodation for visitors and boarders.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.

The only paddock accommodation in the district.

The Pioneer of Sixpenny Drinks.

QUEEN'S ARMS HOTEL,
QUEENSTOWN.

A. EICHARDT, PROPRIETOR.

Private Rooms for Families.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

A large and commodious STABLE, capable of accommodating twenty horses, has recently been completed, and has been pronounced by all who have visited the district as second to none in Dunedin. An experienced groom in attendance.

Booking Office for Cobb & Co.'s line of Coaches.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

PRINCES STREET,
(Opposite Criterion Hotel),
DUNEDIN.

A. JACK'S

CRITERION FAMILY & COMMERCIAL
HOTEL,

ALEXANDRA.

Livery and Bait Stables. - Loose Boxes, Coach house, &c.

FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD TABLE.

Clyde

MR ANTHONY BROUGH

BARRISTER,
SOLICITOR, & CONVEYANCER.

OFFICE, CLYDE.

MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE

M. MARSHALL,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE.

Prescriptions carefully prepared.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS-
VENDER.

Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial Newspapers and Magazines. Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at a small advance upon English prices.

JAMES HAZLETT,
WHOLESALE STOREKEEPER,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

SUNDERLAND-STREET,
CLYDE

The largest and best-selected Stock of
WINES,
SPIRITS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS.

Packers Supplied at Lowest Rates.

* Agent for Marshall & Copeland's BEER, in Bulk and Bottle.

To the Inhabitants of the Cromwell District.

R. BARTLOW,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
AND
MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,
CLYDE,

Has now on hand a choice and varied assortment of Gold and Silver WATCHES; English, French, and American CLOCKS; also, a very choice selection of English & Colonial JEWELLERY, consisting of

Gold Scarf Pins | Brooches
Lockets | Ear-rings
Chains | Guards
Wedding, Signet, Gem, and Keeper Rings, Seals, Keys, and Chains in endless variety, of the newest designs.

ALSO,
Lately arrived, a very suitable and elegant assortment of FANCY GOODS, too numerous to particularize, very suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Watches & Clocks carefully Cleaned & Repaired

Miscellaneous

MANUHERIKIA BREWERY,
ALEXANDRA.

THEYERS & BECK beg to announce that they are prepared to supply their SPARKLING XXXX ALES in any quantity.

Delivered free of cartage within twenty miles.

Orders left with
Mr THEYERS, Alexandra;
Mr C. P. Beck, Clyde;
Or at the BREWERY, will be promptly attended to.

THEYERS AND BECK,
BREWERS,
ALEXANDRA.

CROMWELL AUCTION MART
(Formerly Ziehl's Store),
MELMORE-STREET.

W. J. BARRY
Auctioneer, Cattle Salesman,
AND
COMMISSION AGENT,

Begs to announce to his friends, and the public generally, that he is now prepared to conduct

AUCTION SALES,
in Cromwell, or any other part of the Province, at the lowest rate of commission. W. J. B. begs to remind the public that his experience as a Cattle Salesman is unsurpassed by that of any other Auctioneer in the Province.

In conjunction with the Auction Mart, a large STORE has been secured, capable of holding 500 Tons of Goods, which will be done at a very low rate of storage.

MONTHLY SALES OF CATTLE will be held, particulars of which will be duly notified.

Extensive CATTLE YARDS—capable of accommodating from 200 to 300 head of Cattle, or from 5000 to 10,000 Sheep—have been erected on the Flat immediately adjoining the Township.

Drafting Pens for Cattle are provided, so that each party may have his stock sold in separate pens.

Arrangements have been made for receiving periodical consignments of Drapery Goods and General Merchandise from Dunedin and Melbourne, which will be and at the Mart by Evening Sales.

4
Saturday, October 22, at 2 p.m.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CATTLE, HARNESS, DRAYS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c.

W. J. BARRY

Has received instructions from Mr D. BLAIR (who is leaving the district), to sell by public auction, at the Shotover Ferry Hotel, Wakatipu, on Saturday, 22nd October, 1870, at two o'clock

p.m., sharp—

82 Head of Cattle,

Consisting of—

20 QUIET DAIRY COWS
60 Hand-fed HEIFERS and STEERS
2 SHORT-HORN BULLS

Also,

4 First-class HORSES—Draught and Saddle
1 Well-bred FILLY (by Grey Camden, out of a nearly thoroughbred mare)
Dray, Plough, Harrows, Harness, &c., &c.
Gentleman's Riding Saddle and Bridle
Lady's " " " "
One set Avery's Steelyards
200 Empty Bags

Also, Dairy Utensils, consisting of Goodwin's Patent Churn, Cheese Press, Cheese Vats, 50 Milk Basins, &c., all new.

The above young Stock, bred in the district by the owner, from first-class Bulls, are in prime condition, and well worthy the attention of buyers. They will be sold

Without the Slightest Reserve!

REMEMBER!—

Saturday, 22nd October,

AT

BLAIR'S SHOTOVER FERRY HOTEL.

W. J. BARRY, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, 26th OCTOBER.

At one o'clock.

"STAR OF THE EAST" PROSPECTING CLAIM, CARRICK RANGE.

W. J. BARRY has been favored with instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, Cromwell, on the above date,

A HALF-SHARE (1-12th) in the STAR OF THE EAST Prospecting Claim, known as Hoffman and Party's Reef, situate at the head of Smith's Gully, Carrick Range.

The prospects from the Reef are very good, a pennyweight and a-half having been washed out of a tin dish from the rubble. Intending purchasers are respectfully recommended to visit the reef, and test the prospects for themselves. The reef has been struck at a depth of 16 feet below the surface, and at that depth there is a thickness of 18 inches of stone, with gold visible throughout. The reef has been traced for 200 feet on the surface, and good prospects have been obtained all that distance.

Terms at Sale.

FOR SALE,

ONE SEVENTH SHARE in the AURORA QUARTZ MINING COMPANY, Bendigo, with right to Ten Heads of Water for crushing purposes. The claim and battery are in full working order. The only reason for selling is that the proprietor is leaving the colony.

For further particulars, &c., apply to

R. KESSELL,

Logantown, Bendigo Gully.

To Miners and Others.

FOR SALE, a SIXTH SHARE in Bruce and Company's DEEP SINKING CLAIM, Smith's Gully, Bannockburn.

This claim is in good working order, with all requisite appliances complete.

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE ROBERTSON,

At the Claim.

NOTICE

To Professional "Sundowners."

IN consequence of the SCARCITY of WATER in the Town Race, I would recommend you to wash before coming into the city, as I object after this notice to carry water across the Bridge for your convenience, and also to provide Towels, Soap, and Looking-glasses on the Cheap.

JOHN MARSH.

HENRY WAEBER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

begs to announce to the inhabitants of Cromwell and surrounding districts that he is in the course of a few days, when he will be prepared to execute with promptitude all orders

NOTICE.

COURTS will be held in the CROMWELL DISTRICT as under:—

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26

NOVEMBER 9, 23

DECEMBER 7, 21.

VINCENT PYKE, R.M.,

Warden.

Cromwell, Oct. 1, 1870.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF CROMWELL AND THE DISTRICT.

W. RAVEN,

SADDLER & HARNESS-MAKER,
(Late of Dunedin),

Begs to inform the residents of the whole district that he has engaged premises in Cromwell, and will commence business in the above line immediately. And if prompt attention, sound goods, and fair prices can insure success, he will not fail of support.

Smithfield Butchery Company.



OWEN PIERCE (late of St. Bathans)

having purchased from Mr W. J. BARRY the Butchery Business lately carried on by him in Cromwell, begs to intimate that he is in a position to supply the best description of meat at moderate prices.

O. P. hopes by strict attention to business, and keeping meat of the very best quality, to obtain a share of public support.

FOR SALE, the COTTAGE and allotment of LAND at present in the occupation of Mrs Broughton, situate in Melmore street, Cromwell.—Particulars may be had on application at LONDON HOUSE, Cromwell.

New Advertisements.

MUNICIPALITY OF CROMWELL.

NOTICE.

Whereas it has been deemed expedient to lease for a term of years certain Municipal Sections, the following will be offered by public auction at the Council Chamber, Cromwell, THIS DAY, at noon, the term of lease being fixed at fourteen years:—

Block I.—Sections 21 and 30
Block III.—Sections 10, 20, and 22
Block IV.—Sections 2 and 12
Block VI.—Section 6.

By order,

WM. FENWICK, Town Clerk.

DIVINE WORSHIP.

REV. C. S. ROSS, of Alexandra, will

preach in the Schoolhouse, Cromwell,

on TUESDAY, 25th inst., at half-past seven p.m.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th, Rev. R. TEL-

FORD will preach in the New Schoolhouse,

Albertown, at eight p.m.

On SUNDAY, the 30th, a COMMUNION SER-

VICE will be held in Cromwell, to commence at

11 a.m. with a sermon on 1 Corinthians, xi. 29.

In the Evening, Rev. R. TELFORD will

preach at half-past seven o'clock.

On MONDAY, the 31st, Rev. D. ROSS, of

Queenstown, will preach in the Schoolhouse,

Cromwell, at 8 p.m.

On the following night (Tuesday), he is ex-

pected to give a lecture on TOTAL ABSTI-

NENCE.

TENDERS WANTED to construct a

RACE from the Rise and Shine Com-

pany's Race, Bendigo Gully, to the Alta Quartz

Mining Company's claim. Length of such Race,

half a mile, or thereabouts. Size, two feet wide

at bottom; two feet six inches at top; and two

feet deep. Tenders to be sent in not later than

Saturday, 22nd October, to

C. F. JOHNSON,

Manager, Clyde.

N.B.—For further particulars, apply to the

men on the Claim.

FOR SALE, a Registered WATER-

RACE, heading from Greenland Creek,

and terminating at the Natural Bridge, above

the Roaring Meg. The Race commands a dis-

tance of six miles of payably auriferous ground

along the south bank of the river, and the water

can be turned on for sluicing purposes at any

point desired.

For further particulars, apply at the Office of

this Paper, or to the owner,

EDWARD McNULTY,

Roaring Meg.



M.U.I.O.F.—A MEETING of the above will take place at Kidd's Cromwell Hotel on SATURDAY, 22nd inst. Business—Nomination of Officers.

By Order.

LOST, on the Lowburn, about half a mile above Mr Partridge's, a BRIDLE. Anyone finding the same, and returning it to Mr Jolly, Cromwell, will be rewarded.

BIRTH.

At Logantown, Bendigo, on the 14th October, Mrs JAMES BEARE, of a son.

THE

Cromwell Argus.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1870.

THE people in various parts of this country seem to be startled out of their usual propriety by the war intelligence that has come to hand; and sundry other items are supposed to be on the way, which, when received, will have the effect of bringing matters to a crisis. Panic-mongers are hard at work in the press, in public meetings, and in other ways, to help on the general effect. Trade is going to the bad altogether. Marketable goods from Europe are soon to rise to famine prices. The British money market is to tighten up, if not to close at once, against all foreign investments, however tempting. All our projected schemes of borrowing by millions are to collapse. Our anticipated improvements are to be known only in the pages of Hansard. Bills of the last session of the Assembly, relating to roads, rail-ways, immigration, and kindred subjects, are to stand over to more propitious times. Some suggest annexation with the United States of America as the only solution of our difficulties. Others go in for independence pure and simple. They can see no way of settling the vexed question for New Zealand, but by cutting the painter; turning the old country adrift, and letting the Britishers shift for themselves. Let them learn by the loss of the New Zealand gem from the British Crown how to keep and care for those which still sparkle in it. Let New Zealand rise to the occasion, and shake off the incubance of Old England, and thus put herself out of all danger of war complications.

Of old things, all are over old;

Of good things, none are good enough:

We'll (New Zealand) try if we can't mould the world of other stuff.

The most approved remedy for the alarming symptoms—the one which occurs the most frequently and is the most fiercely applauded—is to make a savage demand upon England for that which England has been politely forcing upon us for many years. The danger is becoming more imminent every mail. To be safe, we must be independent. As a beginning to all the ruin that is to come afterwards, the rate of marine insurance and bills of exchange is raised 25 per cent, and this is but the initial form of the evil: where will the end be? and when will it come? But, now, to be serious, where is the foundation of all this fearful apprehension? What are the colonial interests that are likely to suffer to any appreciable extent? It may suit the purpose of some large wholesale firms that have just got in their summer stocks; false alarms may increase the profits of their trade; and banks and insurance institutions may increase their premiums by the same means. The war between France and Prussia can in no way increase the risks by sea transit. The British navy is just now in a condition to make the neutral flag of England respected at the ends of the earth, and the world over. When we commit our gold to English bottoms, it is just as safe as when committed to English banks, and all past experience goes to show that it is so. Since Otago was established (to go no further back) nearly £800,000,000 sterling have been wasted in war, 2,000,000 useful lives have been destroyed; but how many British ships returning from ports in the South Pacific have been seized? how much merchandise has been confiscated to foreign powers? In 1853, war broke out between Russia and Turkey. In 1854, war was declared between the Western Alliance and Russia. In 1864, Austria and Prussia hounded down Denmark, massacred thousands of Danes, and dismembered the Danish monarchy. In 1866, France and Austria fought out the battles of Magenta and Solferino, and some other battles that might be mentioned. But when, in all these fearful conflicts, was our import or export trade

endangered? A wholesome dread of the English fleet is the best insurance of merchant navy can enjoy. And if of trade with France and Prussia should be interrupted, it is so small, and of such nature, that were it to cease for ever the result would not be serious. From France we get brandy and wines of various kinds but the loss of these would be all kinds of gain to us. From Berlin we get our fancy goods, Noah's arks, grinning monkeys climbing bears, and shrieking whistles. The war may restrict the importation of such articles to some extent. The fun of our nursemaids and little ones might receive a terrible shock, but it would not last long, and the youngsters would soon recover. If the flags of the two belligerents never fluttered again in our ports we could miss them without national bankruptcy, though not without regret. We are far more frightened than hurt. Our raw material of flax, hides, horns, leather, grain, gold, and wool, may be sent home to markets that free trade has opened wide for their reception, and to merchant princes whose word of honor is worth more to the world, and to us, than the oaths of two perjured kings. Each potentate is protesting in the name of God that he is not responsible for the war, while both (and in sight of all Europe) had laid a plan which, had it matured itself into results, would have banished peace from the earth. Should Great Britain ever be drawn into the whirlpool of war, with past experience to guide us, we have nothing to fear.

In different parts of the province public baths are beginning to be felt as necessary. In Dunedin the press and the public are bestirring themselves in the direction of a good bathing-plant. And if such a luxury as a bath is needful anywhere, it is in Cromwell. The summer dust is beginning to accumulate, and the summer winds will soon pack layers upon our houses, dresses, and persons; and we need, for our health and comfort, frequent ablutions to clear away the clogging matter that adheres to the skin, and interferes with its vigorous and free action. Our rivers are by no means proper places for bathing: the banks are too steep—the current is too strong: he must be a bold swimmer to venture beyond his own depth into the swirls and eddies of either the Clutha or Kawarau. And perhaps few towns are so conveniently provided for in this respect as Cromwell. We have now (thanks to our new Council) an abundant supply of water running freely, and at an altitude that would supply a bath-room somewhere near the Argus office for all purposes of healthful bathing. Mr Taylor has a tank, holding 400 gallons, on a level with the race on the terrace, and supplied with pipes to his premises, which no doubt he would place at the service of such a public convenience if requested to do so. A room could be constructed at a small cost, with all needful appliances added. If twenty persons taking an interest in such a thing could be induced to take shares of £3 each, it could be done at once. We suggest this matter to those who study their health and earthly happiness. Cleanliness is said to be next to godliness, and we believe godliness to be the cleanest thing on the earth, but it will not long adhere to dirt anywhere. There is no way of being clean and fitted for such high companionship to be compared with bathing. Bathing, as one of the conditions of strength and vigor and high efficiency of the human frame, cannot, ought not to be neglected.

The formation of a Cricket Club here has been attended with a large measure of success, nearly thirty members having been enrolled on and since the night of the first meeting. A complete set of cricketing material has been procured from Dunedin through Messrs I. Hallenstein and Co., and the opening game of the season was played on Monday morning, when a goodly number of cricketers took part in the "noble game."

Mr. and Mrs. Hilton, with Mr. Leslie Charles, gave musical entertainments at Kidd's Hall on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, on both occasions to very fair houses. Without going into details, we may say that "Hilton's Musical Melange" is the greatest treat of the kind that has been witnessed in Cromwell. Mr. Hilton's comic songs are given in a style far above the average; the singing and pianoforte playing of Mr. Charles were greatly admired; and the exquisite mezzo-soprano notes of Mrs. Hilton were something to remember. The gem of the evening—"The Merman of the Shell"—was rendered by the lady with the most exquisite taste and feeling; and the entire performance gave unmistakable satisfaction to the audience. The company is announced to appear at Queenstown to-night.

The Cromwell Company's reef, which may truly be called the mainstay of Bendigo, continues to yield large and increasing returns. The full battery of ten stampers has been for some time in operation, and the result of each successive crushing proves beyond a doubt the permanent and richly remunerative character of the Bendigo reefs. We are informed by the manager of the Cromwell Company (Mr. T. Logan), that a retorting took place on Friday last, and the quantity of gold taken out for fourteen days crushing was 365 ounces.

We understand that the Provincial Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows, Manchester Unity, have granted the necessary dispensation for the opening of a Lodge at Cromwell. A meeting of intending members is convened for Saturday evening, with the view of nominating the various officers required; and it is expected that the Lodge will be formally opened by one of the district officers on the 8th November.

For the following description of a new invention connected with mining, we are indebted to the *Daily Times* of the 14th instant:—"There was yesterday on view at the Scandinavian hotel, the model of an under-current wheel, and appurtenances, invented by Mr. Drummy. It is intended to be used on the Molyneux, and similar rivers with auriferous banks, to work pumps for raising water for sluicing purposes. The wheel works between two punts anchored in midstream. A framework, which extends from one of the punts to the banks, supports the rods by which the motive power is transmitted from the wheel to the pumps on the bank. This framework can, in time of floods, be disconnected, and the punts brought near shore; and means are also provided by which it does not interfere with the punts rising and falling according to the height of the river. There is a contrivance by which the flow of water to the wheel can be lessened in times of freshes, or altogether cut off if desired, thereby allowing of repairs to the wheel being made. Several gentlemen inspected the model yesterday, and those competent to form an opinion considered that it would be effective for the purpose for which it was designed. The model will be on view to-day, when Mr. Drummy will be glad to show it to anyone interested in such matters. Mr. Drummy, who, of late, has been employed in Marlborough, has been mining experience upon the Molyneux, and has spent all his spare time for twelve months in planning his invention."

An accident which "might have been attended with serious consequences" occurred at the Lowburn on Wednesday last. A young man named Edmund Alexander Watson, who describes himself as a newsagent and reporter, went in search of a horse in the direction of the place indicated, but as it unfortunately happened, he made a mistake in the identity of the animal, and caught an unbroken colt. No sooner had he secured the "untamed," by means of a bridle, than it began to exhibit symptoms of dislike to its captor, and after rearing and plunging for some minutes, it suddenly changed its tactics, slewed round its hind legs, and saluted him with a kick in the ribs. Fortunately, however, no bones were broken, and Mr. Watson returned to town not much the worse for his "unlucky escape."

The *Evening Star*, of a recent date, has the following paragraph in reference to the Superintendent:—"In some of the up-country papers the name of Mr. J. B. Bradshaw, M.H.R., has been suggested as a probable candidate at the forthcoming election for Superintendent. We have authority for stating that at present Mr. Bradshaw has no intention of offering himself for the office."

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Town Council was held on Monday evening last. Present:—Councillors Whetter (chairman), Dagg, Dawkins, and Brown.

The minutes of the previous regular meeting, and of a special meeting held on Monday, the 10th instant, were read and confirmed.

An account from Mr. Beesley "for professional services rendered in January, 1869," was held over until next meeting, in order that full particulars might be obtained by the Town Clerk, and laid before the Council.

It was resolved that the following sections should be offered for lease by public auction, and that the upset price be as appended:—

Block I.—Section, 21, £2 per annum; section 30, £1. Block III.—Sections 10, 20, and 22, at £2. Block IV.—Sections 2 and 12, at £2. Block VI.—Section 6, at £1.

A long discussion as to what rules should be adopted for the guidance of the lessees, ended in the adjournment of the Council until yesterday evening, at eight o'clock.

At the adjourned meeting of the Council, held yesterday evening, several rules were adopted for the leasing of Municipal sections, and the Town Clerk was instructed to read them out at the sale to-day.

The Town Clerk was also instructed to request the Assessors to commence their duties as soon as possible.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

MR BRADSHAW, M.H.R.

(To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.)

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to three letters, published in your paper, the *Dunstan Times*, and the *Bruce Herald*, in reference to Mr Bradshaw, member in the General Assembly for the Goldfields Boroughs. As they have all evidently emanated from one pen, I will reply to them briefly. Mr Bradshaw may well quote the old proverb, "Save me from my friends," for had not the writer of the letters above referred to rushed imprudently into print, I should not have reminded the electors of the Goldfields of certain acts of his which reflect little credit on his political career in connection with this province.

Many of your readers will doubtless remember the year 1867, when Bradshaw, jointly with another member representing a Goldfields constituency, succeeded in inducing the Stafford ministry to withdraw the Goldfields from the management of the Superintendent and Provincial legislature, in order that he might get the billet of Goldfields Agent for the General Government, at a salary of £600 a year, which income he actually received for one year. Your readers and the electors on the Goldfields will also remember that the intrigues of Mr Bradshaw and his confederates cost the Provincial coffers a large sum of money for a plebiscite, and threw the administration of the Wardens' Courts into confusion for several months—order only returning upon the Goldfields being restored to the management of the Provincial legislature, with the concurrence and wish of nearly every miner and resident on the Goldfields, as evidenced by the votes taken in the plebiscite. And it will also be remembered how Mr Bradshaw travelled through the Goldfields in a hired buggy (paid for out of the Goldfields revenue) as Goldfields Agent, being hosted by the inhabitants of the Teviot, Alexandra, and Cromwell districts. In the latter place, he was ignominiously burnt in effigy at an early hour in the morning, he having passed through in the dark to avoid the execrations of an enraged constituency.

I will not dwell upon the eloquent speeches delivered by the honourable member in the Assembly or elsewhere, for the simple reason that he never delivered any. The honourable gentleman was only "eloquent in his silence," which may partly account for that unjust tax on the miners of the province, known as the gold duty, being still unrepaid. I will now ask a few questions, and return truthful answers to them.

Did the honourable member take any steps to prevent that injurious act entitled the Hundreds Act from passing in the session of 1869? or did he call for a division, and record his vote against it? No; and Hansard also says No.—Did the honourable member under said Act vote for the smallest compensation to the squatter? No; and Mr Driver, a squatter representative in the Assembly, publicly asserted that the honourable member voted for a larger compensation than 2s 6d per acre, the sum fixed upon the motion of one of the Southland members, Mr Wood.—Where has Mr Bradshaw been since he was returned for the Goldfields by a majority of one over a squatter? Not on the Goldfields of Otago, but in Auckland, whence he has just arrived via Wellington, and with which place, it is reported, he is connected through its *disfranchising* quartz-mining companies.

I will conclude for the present by stating that I sincerely trust that when the forthcoming elections take place, the Goldfields electors will have the choice given them of selecting men of tried ability, courage, and political honesty; and that they will at the same time say by their votes to the place-hunter, time-server, and absentee, "Hence, be no longer a licer of ours."—I am, &c.,

BONA FIDE MINER.

Shotover, Oct. 10, 1870.

MCLEAN V. ALL NATIONS COMPANY.

(To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.)

SIR,—In your Bannockburn correspondent's report of last week, he refers to a case, then pending in the Warden's Court (that of McLean versus All Nations Company, in which the complainants sought to compel the raceholders to allow two heads of water to run down a creek if required. I certainly do not think, to say the least of it, that it was very good taste on your correspondent's part to advert to this in the way he did while it was awaiting legal decision. From the tone of his remarks, the public would be led to believe that there was a quantity of ground not payable in the earlier days, but, in the present state of things, would afford a comfortable subsistence for a number of men, but the water being taken out of the creek debars people from working it.

Now, sir, in this case the facts are quite opposite. The creek has been repeatedly prospected for the last seven years—latterly by both Europeans and Chinese—and no one could make a living out of it; there has been the colour of gold found, and that was all. Parties have now taken up claims (at least marked them out) and require us to allow the water to flow down the creek. We (the All Nations Company), a party of seven, got a grant for the water after the creek had been well prospected, and cut a race from it about nine miles in length. We have been working ourselves, as well as employing labour, for the last six years (and, I imagine, in that time we have contributed something to the revenue, as well as added our fraction to the gold returns), built homes, and settled down. If the water had been running down the creek until this it would have benefited no one. Now, a party has set in, who say we must allow the water to run down the creek; and, in all probability, as others have done, in a few weeks they will leave, and the ground be again abandoned.

Now, sir, I contend this is not a satisfactory state of things for raceholders if they are at the mercy of any one who may have an ill-feeling against them, or wish to prospect ground. I do not say but there may be cases where ground has been proved, and would support a number of men; in such a case the law would be perfectly right in doing the greatest good for the greatest number. But without proof of payable gold being got, and some extent of ground, it would be very arbitrary to dispossess men

who have been to great expense and labor. I imagine it should be the policy of the Government to offer inducements to men to settle down, make homes for themselves, and become good colonists by guaranteeing them some title to their property, rather than to encourage the *gens fossicker*, who does very little good for himself or the country he lives in.—Apologising for the length of this,

I am, sir, yours &c.,

ROBERT SCOTT,

All Nations Company.

Smith's Gully, Bannockburn, Oct. 15.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12.

(Before V. Pyke, Esq., R.M.)

Patrick Kelly was charged, on the information of Constable Comyn, with having neglected to keep a light burning over the door of his licensed house on a date specified. Fined 1s., and 6s. 6d. costs.

Police v. Menzies.—A charge of resisting the police, preferred by Constable Comyn against the defendant. The delinquent was mulcted in the amount of costs (10s 6d), and cautioned not to repeat the offence.

Similar charges were preferred against Stewart, Story, and Ross. The two first-named were subjected to the same penalty as the defendant in the previous case, and the case against Ross was dismissed.

Ann Box v. Hooper.—Charge of assault. The hearing was adjourned till Friday.

John Perriam v. John Kapato.—Claim, £46 6s (adjourned case). Judgment was given for plaintiff for £35, with costs of court 25s.; professional costs, £3 3s.; and expenses of two witnesses, £3; total, £42 8s.

John Halliday v. Douglas and Wills.—This case had been adjourned on last court day for appearance of Mills, who is a prisoner in Clyde gaol. The hearing was again adjourned till the 26th of October.

John Towan v. R. F. Badger.—Claim, £9 11s. 3d. (adjourned case). Judgment was given for plaintiff for amount claimed, with 13s. costs: a distress warrant to issue.

R. Kidd v. Watson.—Claim, £7 8s. (adjourned case). Judgment was confessed, and the amount claimed was ordered to be paid into court at the rate of £1 every fourteen days, commencing on 12th October.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14.

Box v. Hooper.—Charge of assault. Defendant was fined 10s., and adjured to pay 6s. 6d. costs.

WARDEN'S COURT.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH OCTOBER, 1870.

(Before V. Pyke, Esq., Warden.)

Maclean and others v. Robert Scott and others (All Nations Company).—Complaint against defendants for refusing to allow two heads of water to flow down the natural channel. The Warden reserved his decision until next Court-day.

SPECIAL SITE FOR MACHINERY.

Richard Hawkes (for Thomas Black, manager of Colclough's Quartz Reef Company, Limited), applied for an area of one acre as a site for the erection of the company's machinery. A survey of the ground applied for was ordered to be made, and the application was held over until the survey is completed.

PROTECTIONS.

Anders Olson and two others, alluvial claim at Kawarau Gorge: adjourned for inspection of ground.

W. J. Barry and five others, quartz claim at Carrick Range: granted.

John Jones, quartz claim, No. 1 west from McLaughlin's Reef: heard at Bendigo.

EXTENDED CLAIMS.

Alex. McLaughlin, one acre, 630 yards above Halliday's store, Bannockburn: granted.

John Richards and another, two acres adjoining Whetman and party's, Pipeclay: granted.

J. T. H. Brown and another, two acres adjoining Charnock and party's, Pipeclay Terrace: granted.

J. Aitchison and another, two acres adjoining Maclean and party's, Shepherd's Creek: granted.

F. Standish, one acre adjoining Ramsay and party's, Shepherd's Creek: adjourned till 26th.

D. McLean, one acre adjoining McGregor and party's, Shepherd's Creek: granted.

TAIL RACE.

J. Richards and another, from their extended claim, Bannockburn: granted.

WATER RACES.

Jesse J. Barker and another applied for an alteration of the head of their water-race to one mile west of its present head: granted.

John Bowen, from claim on Shepherd's Creek: adjourned till 26th.

The application of Olson and party for permission to construct two tail-races at Kawarau Gorge, was granted.

Two Naek and eight others, half mile west of Elliott's, Clyde Road: adjourned to Clyde.

RESIDENCE AREA.

Ah Quee, one acre half a mile east of old Chinese Camp, Bendigo Gully: granted.

The election of Councillors to represent Bell Ward in the Dunedin City Council took place on Tuesday last, and resulted in the return of Mr F. P. Mansfield (proprietor of Cobb's Coaches) by a majority of thirteen votes over his opponent, Mr Woodland. The numbers polled were—For Mansfield, 215; for Woodland, 202.

Holloway's Pills.—Astomishing Cure of a Biliious Complaint.—Mr Bennett, of Breckinridge, suffered for upwards of three years from violent pains in the head, a foul stomach, bad digestion, disordered liver, and general nervous debility. He tried various remedies for the mitigation of this compound disorder, but he only became worse instead of better, although he consulted several doctors. Finding that the medical faculty could not cure him, he had recourse to Holloway's Pills. By continuing with this remedy for a few weeks, he entirely regained his health, and never since then has he had the slightest return of his complaint.

ALEXANDRA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

October 17, 1870.

Since my last letter the weather has been very changeable. At times the wind blew so high that you could scarcely recognise anything five yards ahead of you for dust; in fact, if you were travelling against the wind, you could make but very little headway. At other times, the weather is everything that can be desired. But the country, more particularly the agricultural districts, could do with a little more rain, and I have no doubt they will get it in due season.

In mining matters we have nothing to complain about, although the river is now running at its summer level, and, as a matter of course, most of the bank claims have suspended operations. Some are still at work, running off top stuff in readiness for next season. Nearly the whole of the claims had cleaned the bottom of the ground they had stripped. This speaks well for the truck system. I am informed that it is the intention of Messrs Kett and Co., at Half-mile Beach, to lay down a tramway, and work their claim with the aid of trucks. The same number of hands will have to be employed, but they will be able to get over four times the quantity of ground, and that is a great consideration. The Manuherikia Ground Sluicing Company have their tramway and trucks in working order, but were compelled to knock off last Thursday, as one pump would not keep the water under. They have consequently had to get the shaft of their wheel lengthened, so as to fit it for working two pumps. I trust they will be successful in reaching the bottom, and finding payable gold, for they richly deserve it. There is no other party in the district who have done so much prospecting as this company, and they are still at it. Their neighbours, the Owens Company, are doing very well, and intend shortly to follow the example set them by the Manuherikia Company, and sink for the main bottom. These two companies hold the only water rights on the east side of the Molyneux, and they make use of all they bring in themselves. There is work for six times the quantity of water on this side of the river if it could be got on to the ground, but every available drop of water is taken up. The only source from which water can be brought is the Manuherikia River, but it would have to be risen somewhere in the neighborhood of the White Horse Hotel, and be brought through Drybread, Tinkers, Devonshire Gully, &c., and dropped into the head of Wai Keri Keri Valley. There is no doubt it would cost a considerable amount of money to bring the water such a distance; but it would commence to pay on reaching Drybread, and I believe would pay itself for construction on to the head of the Wai Keri creek, whence it would flow on to the Dunstan and Alexandra flat.

The workings at Conroy's and Butcher's Gullies are being carried on satisfactorily, but no one is washing up just now. They all appear to be satisfied with their prospects. These two gullies have been worked for the last seven years, and there is every likelihood that they will be worked for at least ten years to come. It is the intention of the shareholders in the quartz reefs in these two gullies to again commence operations in their claims. I believe they intend to erect crushing machinery shortly. The *Dunstan Times* correspondent at this place is pretty near the mark, I think, when he states that one machine would do for both reefs, at least until such time as it is placed beyond doubt that the reefs are payable. I would enter at greater length into this subject, but that I am afraid of being taxed with borrowing the opinions of others; but in a future letter, if I am not anticipated, I will certainly do so.

The dredges have all stopped work, some on account of too much water; and others that could work are at law. The dredge Galatea, owned by Halliday, Gordon and Co., is supposed to have discovered the richest claim on the river between Alexandra and Clyde. It appears from what I can glean, that Halliday has two shares in this dredge, and Gordon one share, and three others hold a share each. The last named three work their own shares, Halliday and Gordon work theirs with wages men. This dredge was on a good claim from last season, and the owners have netted as much as £35 a man per week this season; but all things must have an end, so had this claim, for it is worked out. The last week they worked the wages had to be paid, but the dredge produced nothing to do it with, so Halliday and Gordon thought it best to rent their shares, which they did to the men who were working for them. I cannot give you the terms and conditions, but the men worked a week under the contract, during which time they shifted the dredge about a mile down the river, and prospected a beach which proved to be very rich. On the Saturday Halliday and Gordon repudiated the contract entered into the week previous, and told them they were still wages men, and insisted on receiving the dividend from one of the parties who is the manager, and got it paid over to them. I believe they got fourteen ounces of gold the last three days of week. It appears it is an oral contract, and the owners of the dredge think they can do away with it. Law is a queer thing, but I am inclined to think had the returns been twenty shillings per share for this said week instead of what it is, that the wages men would not have got the offer of four pounds on Saturday night.

Municipal matters are dull. A Town Clerk is at last elected, and I think they have a man that will keep the council in the right road. I believe it is the intention of the Council to have the whole of the gats destroyed that are not kept on the tether. No doubt they are great pests, and at the same time are very useful where there are young children; in fact, I don't see how mothers could well do without them, but I suppose they will have to keep them chained.

The beer brewed at the Alexandra brewery is considered by some not to be so good as it was some time since, but I hear it is owing to the proprietors making their own malt, which, I doubt, they are not up to. I trust that their next brew will be up to the mark. I would be sorry to hear complaints, as I am aware this veneration has cost a large sum of money, and they deserve to succeed, and I believe it to be in their own hands to do so.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

ADDITIONAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[Daily Times, October 4.]

The following items, ranging from August 12, the time of the departure of the mail, up to September 6, are from the *Ceylon Observer*. They supplement the telegraphic accounts we have already published, and place all the movements of the armies in a connected form:—

The Prussian official account of the battle of August 14, states that the first and seventh Army Corps were vigorously attacked by the French outside Metz. The Prussian troops drove the enemy back into the town after a bloody fight. The French loss is estimated at 4000 men. The King of Prussia reconnoitred for several hours, unopposed, between the French and Prussian outposts.

Official intelligence by telegram from Marshal Bazaine says that a battle was fought all day, August 14, with the Prussians, between Roucourt and Thionville. The enemy was repulsed. We passed the night on the position gained. We halted a few hours for fresh ammunition. We were engaged in battles with the armies of Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz.

The French official details of the battle state that the Prussians were repulsed along their whole line, with considerable loss. The French loss was serious. General Bataille was wounded.

A German official account, dated Pont-à-Mousson, 17th, states that yesterday General Alvensleben advanced with three corps d'armée westward from Metz, on the road of the enemy's retreat towards Verdun. A bloody fight occurred between the Prussian Tenth Corps and the divisions of the French army under Generals Ducrocq, Launay, Frossard, and Canrobert, as also the Garde Impériale. The Prussians were successively supported by the Eighth and Ninth Army Corps under Prince Frederick Charles. Notwithstanding the great majority of the French, they were driven back on Metz, after a hot fight of 12 hours. The loss on both sides was very considerable. The Prussian loss includes two generals killed and two wounded. The Prussian success was complete, and 2000 prisoners, two eagles, and seven cannon were captured. French official intelligence in reference to the same engagement states that the French repulsed the Prussian attacks, and continue movements of troops concentrating on Chalons. Marshal M'Mahon had joined Marshal Bazaine.

In the serious affair of Gravelotte, on the 16th, the French were victorious, but suffered a heavy loss. The *Times* correspondent telegraphed that the French armies were separated by the victory of the Prussians. The main army was forced back to Metz, and brought to bay by the German first and second armies. The Crown Prince of Prussia, with the third army, was free to operate against the French troops at Chalons.

The French were completely defeated on August 18, near Rezonville, and driven back to Metz, where they are now out of Paris. The French main army withdrew after the battle inside the fortification of Metz. The Prussian loss was very great.

The Crown Prince of Prussia pushed forward to Vitry, and a battle was, on August 20, hourly expected between him and the army at Chalons under Marshal M'Mahon. The Emperor Napoleon and the Prince Imperial were at Chalons.

The camp at Chalons was raised on the 20th, and the troops took possession along the River Marne. The Crown Prince's army was 150,000 strong, and extended to near Saint Dizier. He appeared to intend an advance on Paris by the valley of the Aube.

Letters from Verdun, dated 19th, stated that the Prussian advance guard was closing on Verdun.

On August 24, Marshal M'Mahon left Rheims. Prussian scouts appeared in the departments of Marne and Aube. One Prussian reconnaissance, advancing in the Department of Marne, reached Chalons and occupied the district of Vassy. Orders were given to arrest the advance by every possible means. Chalons was evacuated by the French the same day.

The Prussian Royal head quarters on the 26th advanced to Bar le Duc; a portion of the army was stationed to watch Marshal Bazaine; the remainder resolutely commenced its march on Paris. Detachments advanced on Varennes. The 25th found the Prussian scouts within 10 miles of Rheims. Verdun was surrounded. The Crown Prince was steadily pushing towards Paris. A new army was covering his flank. Defence preparations were urged on at Paris.

On the 27th, the Prussian vanguard was between Chalons and Epervier. The Emperor Napoleon followed Marshal M'Mahon, who took the direction of Vouziers.

Phalsburg, which had been invested, still held out on the 28th, and had repulsed two Prussian assaults.

The German troops arrived before Rheims on the 28th. Thionville was invested the same day. The Prussian advance in the department of Aube seemed to be arrested, and the troops fell back on St. Dizier, where the headquarters of the army had been established. Next news stated that the Prussian force in this region was directed northwards in the direction of Reims and Vouziers. It was supposed that the march to Paris would not be continued till the pending battle with Marshal M'Mahon had been decided.

On the 28th, it was officially announced that the total subscriptions for the new French loan had amounted to 805,000,000 francs. Municipal notices invited the inhabitants of Paris to make provision for a siege.

Twenty-four thousand Prussians occupied the heights near Rheims, where preparations were made for a vigorous defence. 100,000 Prussians were at the same time gathered between Epervier and Rheims.

On August 31, 32 squadrons of Prussian hussars stormed the village of Oizy, between Vouziers and Attigny. The defenders were all taken prisoners. The siege of Strasbourg was at the same time being vigorously prosecuted. The parallels were within 500 paces of the fortress. The bombardment by 100 guns was doing great damage, but the commandant resolved to hold it to the last.

The 31st found Marshal M'Mahon's headquarters at Sedan, where the Emperor and Prince Imperial had also arrived. The news of the expected battle between Marshal M'Mahon and the Crown Prince of Prussia reached London on

September 1. The battle occurred on August 21. The following is the telegram sent on the 30th by the King of Prussia, at Varennes, to the Queen:—"Yesterday we had a victorious engagement with the French, in which the Fourth and Seventh Army Corps and one Bavarian corps took part. Marshal M'Mahon was beaten, and driven back from Beaumont across the Meuse to Mouzon. Twelve guns, several thousand prisoners, and also much matériel were taken." Later details stated that the Prussians attacked Marshal M'Mahon near Beaumont. They defeated and pursued him towards the Belgian frontier till nightfall.

Fighting was resumed at 5 o'clock the next morning against the French, who were retiring to Sedan. The carnage was terrible. On September 1, a great battle raged around Sedan. The French were driven back with great slaughter. The Prussian Royal Guard and five army corps were engaged. The French were almost all driven inside the fortress.

On the 29th, while the Crown Prince and M'Mahon were engaged at Sedan, a great battle occurred at Metz, where Marshal Bazaine was in command of the French forces. The whole of Bazaine's army was engaged against the Prussian first army corps, General Reumer's division, and the fourth Landwehr division, Prince Frederick Charles commanding. The battle lasted all the 29th and 30th, when Marshal Bazaine was driven back at all points. The French were admitted by the Prussians to have shown great bravery.

The battle of August 30-31 and September 1, between M'Mahon and the Crown Prince, effectually prevented M'Mahon's intended attempt to relieve Metz. The Prussians on the 30th captured 30 guns and 7000 prisoners.

On the 2nd September, the King of Prussia telegraphed to his Queen from before Sedan, as follows:—"A capitulation, whereby the whole army at Sedan are prisoners of war, has just been concluded with General Wimpfired, who is in command, *vice* M'Mahon, who is wounded. The Emperor only surrendered himself to me since he has no command, and has left everything to the Regency in Paris. His place of residence I shall appoint immediately after an interview, which will take place shortly."

On the 3rd September, M. Jerome David announced in the French Senate that Marshal Bazaine had failed in his attempts to break through the Prussian lines round Metz. Marshal M'Mahon, he said, after vainly endeavoring to join Marshal Bazaine, had been driven to Sedan. Several days' fighting had taken place, with alternate successes and reverses.

On the following day (Sept. 4) a proclamation of the ministers to the French people was issued, stating that after three days' struggle sustained by Marshal M'Mahon against the enemy's forces, numbering 300,000 men, 4000 French troops had been taken prisoners. General Wimpfired, who had replaced Marshal M'Mahon, who was dangerously wounded, had signed a capitulation. The Emperor was taken prisoner during the conflict. The proclamation went on to say that these reverses did not shake the courage of France. Paris was in a state of defence, and in a few days a new army would be under the walls of Paris. Another army was forming on the banks of the Loire, and the Government, in accord with its powers, was taking such measures as were required by the gravity of events.

It is reported that Metz had surrendered. The Provisional Government is constituted as follows:—Trochu, President of the Government, with full military powers for the national defence; Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Gambetta, Minister of the Interior; De Flo, Minister for War; Fournlebon, Minister for Marine; Cremerieux, Minister of Justice; Picard, Minister of Finance; Jules Simon, Public Instruction; Dorian, Public Works; Magnin, Commerce. The appointment of President of Council of State has been suppressed. Etienne Dizio has been nominated Mayor of Paris; De Keratry, Prefect of Police.

The manufacture and trade sale of arms is declared free. The deputies of Paris, including M. Rochefort, constitute a Commission for the national defence, with General Trochu as president. Perfect order is maintained in Paris.

The Republic has been proclaimed at Lyons, Bordeaux, Grenoble, and other great cities.

The following, dated London, September 6, comes by way of Kurrachee (Sept. 7, two a.m.), by Indo-European Telegraph:—The Berlin official journal states that the number of prisoners taken includes 50 generals. The Prussian armies are still advancing on Paris. It is stated from Madrid that in consequence of the events in France, the Government is increasing the forces. The Republican deputies in the Cortes have sent congratulatory telegrams to the Provisional Government at Paris, and have held a demonstration in favor of abrogating the article of the constitution that established monarchical government in Spain.

The *Correspondence Havas* received, in Cherbourg, on the 12th August, news of a naval combat between the French iron-clad-corvette *Thetis* and a Prussian monitor, in the Great Belt (Danish Straits). The French vessel, under the command of Captain Paul Seruier, sunk the monitor, after a fight of short duration.

A lady in Albany says she lives almost entirely on hope, but she does like one good meal a day as a foundation for hope to rest upon.

"Arrah, Teddy, an' wasn't yer name Teddy O'Byrne before you left old Ireland?"—"Sure it was, my darlint."—"But, my jewel, why then do you add the s and call it Teddy O'Byrnes now?"—"Why, you spalpeen, hav'n't I been married since I kem to Ameriky? and are you so ignorant of grammatics that you don't know when one thing is added to another it becomes a plural?"

Some Sensible Trios.—Three things to love—Courage, gentleness, and affection. Three things to admire—Intellectual power, dignity, and gracefulness. Three things to hate—Cruelty, arrogance, and ingratitude. Three things to delight in—Beauty, frankness, and freedom. Three things to wish for—Health, friends, and a cheerful spirit. Three things to avoid—Illness, loquacity, and dissipation. Three things to pray for—Faith, peace, and purity of heart. Three things to contend for—Honor, country, and friends. Three things to govern—Temper, tongue, and conduct. Three things to think about—Life, death, and eternity.

ST. BATHANS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Having reviewed the past history of St. Bathans, I will proceed to give a brief sketch of it as it now is.

To the eye of a stranger, as he commences to descend into the basin from the south, the first appearance of the diggings must be most unprepossessing—acres of broken ground, and tailings intersected with channels of muddy water, and the only relief to the picture the babbling torrents discharged from the main races over the faces of the claims. As he approaches the foot of the basin, for a minute he will enjoy the contrast that now presents itself in the snow-clad peak of Mount St. Bathans, with its razor-backed spurs extending almost evenly down into the Dunstan Creek Gorge, which is formed by the watershed of St. Bathans and Dunstan Ranges. With this scene the Dunstan Creek itself appears in the foreground, winding down an open, flat, and rather picturesque-looking valley, which becomes gradually larger until it joins in companionship with the creek and the Manuherikia river and valley. This bird's-eye view to the approaching traveller is suddenly obscured by the art of man, who has contrived in a most effectual manner to shut out Nature, and to substitute his own workmanship in about the most primitive and distortion manner possible to conceive. The buildings and their appurtenances are constructed of all kinds of material, amongst which I may mention corrugated iron, red iron, tin, gin-cases, staves, and canvas. The street is the narrowest I have ever seen—unless, indeed, those of Constantinople; and in the very centre of the township there stands conspicuously a huge pigsty, generally full of fat pigs, and surrounded with the heads and horns of animals. The effluvia rising out of that locality on a warm day is enough to create a malarious fever; it is positively sickening. Passing hurriedly by, the stranger (if riding) carefully guides his horse through a labyrinth of children, broken boxes, carpenters' tools and chips, bottles, salmon-tins, and miscellaneous rubbish, until he emerges into an esplanade a degree more healthy than the street behind him. The Catholic Chapel and School-house—both neat-looking buildings—now appear to view; and on the right the Last Push Company's channel, and the Co. busy at work, branch-pipe in hand, carrying everything before them, and even threatening the foundations of the houses. Leaving his horse at livery, the traveller looks wistfully towards the diggings, and taking compassion on him, I proffer myself to show him all that is to be seen of St. Bathans at its present stage. Crossing over the Last Push Company's channel at a point opposite the Government buildings, we proceeded up Kihlare Hill, and from its summit I pointed out to him the extensive claims that have for so many years contributed largely to the Escort, and afforded labour to a number of men. The companies who have constructed these long tail-races, and worked so perseveringly under this hill for several years past, are now beginning (I observed) to reap the reward of their labours; they have thoroughly tested the value of the ground, and can calculate upon fair returns for many years hence. Undoubtedly they have yet many obstacles to overcome: loose drift and bars of pipeclay render the working somewhat dangerous; but you may well imagine, after looking at the work already accomplished, that the whole of this Kihlare Hill will be sluiced through the fork into the sludge-channel before these men abandon the ground. We then crossed over a few tail-races into Blue Gully (well named) where the bed-rock has been laid bare over acres of ground, thus exposing the bottom of a basin out of which has already been taken about 55,000 ounces of gold. Crossing over to Gravelly Gully, at the bottom of which a few mounds and palings indicate the spot where the remains of some of our old mates lie buried, I drew his attention to the entire course of the sludge-channel, from All Nations Creek, at the foot of St. Bathans Basin, to the Dunstan Creek quarter of a mile below in a westerly direction. This splendid channel carries away to the creek—aided by the waters of the Dunstan Gorge, brought in by flushing channels at different points—all the mullock and debris daily discharged from a dozen or more deep claims, worked by strong, willing arms, and twenty-five heads of water passing through the hose. The old channel, that runs parallel with the other, also to the creek, is used occasionally as a flood-channel while No. 1 is being cleaned or is undergoing repairs. You have now seen St. Bathans Basin workings (I remarked), and if you are not tired, we will cross over the eastern terrace to Surface Hill—the future St. Bathans,—which always has been, is now, and will continue to be, one of the main supports to this district. But before leaving the basin, I will point out to you other diggings worthy of mention. On that opposite terrace overhanging the township, down to Landship Point, two miles west, the ground has been prospected and gold found in several places. The prospectors abandoned the ground at a time when water-races were unknown in this locality, and these men reported that if water could be brought to bear, the ground would pay excellent wages to sluicers. The three races—Mountain, Enterprise, and Scandinavian—can be easily extended to all the prospected spurs and terraces without fluming, and at comparatively little cost; but it will be some years hence before the water companies will turn their attention to now ground, and when that day comes the township will be shifted to the Dunstan Creek Flat, in close proximity to that little red house near the Race Course which is called the dairy. The house at the nearer point is Messrs Keenan and Morgan's, owners of race-horses; and that chestnut horse on the tether is called Gamecock. He is the son of Mignonne, Kinross's celebrated bay mare; and he, though only four years old, is well known by all the sporting men between Naseby and Queens-town. Putting and blowing at the exertion of climbing up the precipitous edge of the basin, my companion threw himself on the ground just as Surface Hill workings appeared in sight; and having attained an elevation sufficient to scan all the principal localities in the neighbourhood, I let him recline and listen while I pointed out and explained the works of Nature and of man. Having informed him that the spur we were on was the only one on which one could trace his steps the whole way up to the top of Mount St. Bathans without having to cross any deep gullies,

I proceeded to point out Omarama Pass, north-east by north, between St. Bathans and Hawk-dun Ranges—the latter stretching away south-erly until they appeared to blend with Mount Ida and Kyebrum. There on the south and south-west, I said, you see Blackstone Hill, the Rollands' station, and the Manuherikia; and that black range beyond is called Rough Ridge. That little white speck on the range is the Ida Valley Quartz Reef township. That group of buildings down on the flat below us is known as the Hawk-dun Station; and those huts scattered over the terraces and gullies towards the east are the homes of the Surface Hill diggers. The three lines or scorings that you can see along the base of Mount St. Bathans as far as the eye can reach, are the main races belonging to the companies I have spoken to you about. The Scandinavian is brought from the Manuherikia, a distance of eighteen miles; the Mountain, from a gorge twelve miles distant; and the Enterprise from Rock Creek, about sixteen miles. That creek below us is called Muddy Creek, and is the only outlet for Surface Hill tailings, which are carried into the Manuherikia at a point three miles below St. Bathans. Those large workings just under us are known as the Scandinavian claims. The company have occasionally an extra supply of water, which they use in working off that ground below which I have just pointed out to you. In one of these upper claims, quite recently, two men washed up and shared between them about 230 ozs. as the result of four months' labour. Their success has given a new impetus to mining in this direction, and others, who had looked upon the ground as worked out, have changed their opinions. Before returning to St. Bathans, let me point out to you the road you will take to the Dunstan. After crossing the sludge-channel opposite Mr Keenan's farm, you will ride alongside it until you reach the Dunstan Creek, which you will cross, and then follow the track under the Dunstan Range terraces. At two miles south of St. Bathans you will pass Pleasant Valley, a diggings once highly favoured, but at present in abeyance. There is one party there yet, and I, hear, likely to remain. Beyond the valley is a nice-looking farm, well tilled by one Caleb Dougie, who works hard, raises his crops successfully, and minds his own business. At two miles beyond Pleasant Valley you will pass across the foot of Welshman's Gully, a locality of great repute. It is a place just like old Bendigo Gully—"inexhaustible." It has been, and is now, a wonderfully auriferous gully; and the miners there, having a plentiful supply of water at their command, are likely to become permanent residents.—I believe I have now described all the localities included within the scope allowed as Dunstan Creek diggings, and I hope that as you proceed northward you will be able to hear as promising accounts of other localities as I have given you of this.

[To be concluded in our next.]

The Rival Breach-Loaders.

(Harper's Weekly.)

The Prussian needle gun, tested at Sudowa on a grand scale, and the French Chassepot rifle, which did wonders at Mentana on a small one, are about to have their respective qualities put to a severe trial. The needle gun did more than conquer the Austrians at Sudowa. It kept France from intervening against Prussia when that power aggrandised itself by appropriating the territory of its helpless neighbors. It kept France from precipitating hostilities when Bismarck refused compliance with the Emperor's demands in regard to Luxemburg. And but for the invention of the Chassepot rifle, which is claimed by the French to be superior to the needle gun, it would have kept France back from the present war.

The Prussian needle gun is the invention of Herr Dreyse, a gun manufacturer, who spent thirty years in trying to construct a perfect breach-loading rifle that would be of practical use in war. The barrel is 36.06 inches long, and is rifled with four grooves down to the breech, where the chamber, or bed for the cartridge, is smooth and a little larger than the bore. The bed enlarges slightly to the rear, so as to admit the cartridge freely; and the lower part of the bore, for a distance of 6.17 inches, is enlarged so that the ball is gradually compressed into the grooves. The rear of the barrel is conical, and is called the month-piece. Over this part there is a six-sided cylinder, which holds all the mechanism of the piece. The air-chamber, next to the cylinder, has the needle pipe screwed into its breech. The cartridge is inserted at the rear, and the ignition is produced by the intrusion of a needle into the fulminate attached to the cartridge. The ball is a sphericonical, and the powder charge is 56 grains. The weight of this gun is 11 lbs. The mechanism can be taken apart without a screwdriver, vice, &c. It can be safely and easily cleaned, and the gun being small, is particularly adapted for use in the contracted space of loopholes, on horseback, &c. The objections to the Prussian needle gun are, the danger of weakening the spiral spring, and the possibility that the needle may not be propelled with sufficient force to pierce the cartridge.

The French claim that their gun, which is named after the inventor, M. Chassepot, is the most efficient weapon ever put into the hands of an army. It bears some resemblance to the needle gun, but has this advantage over it, that its mechanism is much more simple, and less liable to become clogged or to get out of order. The needle gun, after it has been discharged several times in quick succession, becomes hot and damp in the chamber, owing to the inability of the gas that comes back after the explosion of the cartridge to escape. The inside soon becomes dirty, and the soldier is required to take his piece apart and clean it. The French gun is subject to none of these disadvantages. It allows the free escape of gas after each discharge, and can be cleansed from dirt or rust with very little loss of time. The Chassepot projectile is a rather long slug, with the end rounded and pointed like our rifle ball. The charge, which is attached to it in a paper covering, is composed of a peculiar powder, specially manufactured for the purpose. The distance at which this gun carries with certainty is very considerable—over 100 metres.

Why is the Bank of England like Windsor Castle?—Because it has for a long time been the abode of many English sovereigns.

A THRILLING SKETCH.

The following graphic sketch of an incident which occurred some years since, at the Natural Bridge in Virginia, comprises a passage in a lecture on genius, delivered by the celebrated Elihu Barrett, the learned blacksmith:—

The scene opens with a view of the great natural bridge in Virginia. There are three or four lads standing in the channel below, looking up with awe to the vast arch of unheven rocks, with the almighty bridge over these everlasting abutments, when the morning stars sang together. The little piece of sky spanning those measureless piers is full of stars, although it is mid-day. It is almost five hundred feet from where they stand, up those perpendicular bulwarks of limestone, to the key-rock of the vast arch, which appears to them only the size of a man's hand. The silence of death is rendered more impressive by the little stream that falls from rock to rock down the channel. The sun is darkened, and the boys have unconsciously uncovered their heads, as if standing in the presence-chamber of the Majesty of the whole Earth. This feeling at last begins to wear away: they begin to look around them. They see the names of hundreds cut in the limestone abutments. A new feeling comes over their hearts, and their knives are in hand in an instant. "What man has done man can do," is their watchword, while they draw themselves up and carve their names a foot above those of a hundred full-grown men, who had been there before them.

They are all satisfied with this feat of physical exertion except one, whose example illustrates perfectly the forgotten truth, that there is no royal road to intellectual eminence.

This ambitious youth sees a name just above his reach—a name that will be green in the memory of the world when the names of Alexander, Caesar, and Bonaparte shall rot in oblivion. It was the name of Washington. Before he marched with Braddock to the fatal field, he had had been there, and left his name a foot above all his predecessors. It was the glorious thought of a boy to write his name side by side with that of the great father of his country. He grasps his knife with a firm hand, and clinging to a little jutting crag, he cuts again into the limestone, about a foot above where he stands; but as he puts his feet and hands into these gins, and draws himself carefully up to his full length, he finds himself a foot above every name enshrined on that mighty wall. While his companions are regarding him with concern and admiration, he cuts his name in huge capitals, large and deep, into that flinty album. His knife is still in his hand, and strength in his sinews, and a newly-created aspiration in his heart.

Again he cuts another niche, and again he cuts his name in large capitals. This is not enough. Heedless of the entreaties of his companions, he cuts and climbs again. The graduations of his ascending scale grow wider apart. He measures his length at every gain he cuts. The voices of his friends wax weaker and weaker, till their words are finally lost on his ear. He now for the first time casts a look beneath him. Had that glance lasted a moment, that moment would have been his last. He clings with a convulsive shudder to his little niche in the rock. An awful abyss awaits his almost certain fall. He is faint with severe exertion, and trembling from the sudden view of the dreadful destruction to which he is exposed. His knife is worn half way to the hilt. He can hear the voices, but not the words, of his terror-stricken companions below. What a moment! What a meagre chance to escape destruction! There is no retracing his steps. It is impossible to put his hands into the same niche with his feet, and retain his hold a moment. His companions instantly perceive this fearful dilemma, and await his fall with emotions that "freeze their young blood." He is too high, too faint to ask for his father and mother, his brother and sisters, to come and witness or avert his destruction. But one of his companions anticipates his desire. Swift as wind he bounds down the channel, and the fatal situation of the boy is told upon his father's hearthstone.

Minutes of almost eternal length roll on, and there were hundreds standing in that rocky channel, and hundreds on the ridge above, all holding their breath and awaiting the fearful catastrophe. The poor boy hears the hum of new and numerous voices, both above and below. He can just distinguish the tones of his father's voice, who is shouting with all the energy of despair, "William! William! don't look down. Your mother, and Henry, and Har-

riet, are all here praying for you. Don't look down. Keep your eyes towards the top."

"The boy didn't look down—his eyes are fixed like a flint towards heaven, and his young heart on Him who reigns there. He grasps again his knife. He cuts another niche, and another foot is added to the hundreds that remove him from the reach of human help from below. How carefully he uses his wasting blade! How anxiously he selects the softest place in that pier! How he avoids every flinty grain! How he economises his physical powers! Resting a moment at each, again he cuts. How every motion is watched from below! There stand his father and mother, brother and sister, on the very spot where, if he falls, he will not fall alone.

The sun is half down in the west. The lad had made fifty additional niches in the mighty wall, and now finds himself directly under the middle of that vast arch of rocks, earth, and trees. He must cut his way in a new direction, to get over this overhanging mountain. The inspiration of hope is dying in his bosom; its vital heat is fed by the shouts of hundreds perched upon cliffs and trees, and others who stand with ropes in their hands on the bridge above or with ladders below. Fifty gains more must be cut before the longest rope can reach him. His wasting blade again strikes into the limestone.

The boy is emerging painfully, foot by foot, from under that lofty arch. Spliced ropes are ready in the hands of those who are leaning over the outer edge of the bridge. Two minutes more, and all will be over. That blade is worn to the last half-inch. The boy's head reels; his eyes are starting from their sockets. His last hope is dying in his heart—his life must hang upon the last gain he cuts. That niche is his last. At the last faint gasp he makes, his knife, his faithful knife, falls from his nerveless hand, and ringing along the precipice, falls at his mother's feet.

An involuntary groan of despair runs like a death-knell through the channel below, and all is still as the grave. At the height of nearly three hundred feet, the devoted boy lifts his hopeless heart and closing eyes to commend his soul to God. "Tis but a moment—there! one foot swings off—he is reeling, trembling, toppling over into eternity. Hark! a shout falls on his ear from above. The man who is lying with half his length over the bridge has caught a glimpse of the boy's head and shoulders. Quick as thought, the noosed rope is within reach of the sinking youth. No one breathes. With a faint, convulsive effort, the swooning boy drops his arms into the noose. Darkness comes over him; with the words "God!" and "Mother!" whispered on his lips just loud enough to be heard in heaven, the tightening rope lifts him out of his last shallow niche. Not a lip moves while he is dangling over the fearful abyss; but when a sturdy Virginian reaches down, and draws up the lad, and holds him up in his arms before the fearful, breathless multitude, such shouting, such leaping and weeping for joy, never greeted the ear of human being so recovered from the yawning gulf of eternity.

It is rumored that Mr Brodie will be a candidate for the Superintendency at the ensuing election.

A LEAP FOR LIFE.—The following anecdote is recorded of Marshal McMahon, when a young man in Africa:—After the battle of Col de Terchia, in which he was aide-de-camp to General Archard, the latter said to him, "Can you carry to Colonel B. Rullieres at Bildah the order to change his march? As the mission is dangerous, I will give you a squadron of Light Dragoons as an escort." The young officer refused the escort, as it was either too little or too much, and went alone. On arriving within half-a-mile of Bildah, he saw groups of the enemy's horsemen on each side as well as behind him, but he rode on until he came to a deep precipice, at which he drove his horse, a high-blooded animal, at a tremendous pace. The horse sprang into mid-air, the rider held his seat firmly, but when they alighted together he was obliged to abandon his charger, which had broken both its forelegs. None of the Arabs would take the desperate leap, and the young officer reached Bildah in safety.

An impudent literary amateur called upon an editor and asked permission to write the fine-art criticism and the theatrical critiques, as he was in want of something to do. "I am sorry to say that both departments are filled," responded the editor; "but if you really want something to do, you can clean the office windows."

REEF-SALTING AT BALLARAT.

[Melbourne Age.]

The Castleinae miners who were going to revive the palmy days of "the Corner" have turned out to be a couple of bare-faced swindlers. Public attention was first called to certain suspicious circumstances on Saturday morning, when the following letter appeared in the columns of the *Ballarat Courier*:—

"Sir,—As your paper has always been a staunch supporter of the mining interest, we wish to expose through its columns what we consider to be a deliberate and cold-blooded attempt to impose on mining speculators. We, with several others, inspected the claim of the Revival Company to-day, and have no hesitation in asserting that it is a swindle, and we consider it our duty as quartz miners and speculators to give the public the benefit of our experience. Our object in writing this letter is that from the favourable opinion expressed by several gentlemen (with a superficial knowledge of quartz mining) who visited the claim together with ourselves, we are afraid that they and the public are likely to be gulled, and we would suggest to applicants for shares to appoint three of their number, break down present faces, and if they find what they consider payable gold, after that we will acknowledge our mistake, but not before.

"T. G. H. FITZGERALD, Blackwood.
"JOHN HARRIS, Talbot-st., Ballarat.

This letter would seem to have caused immense excitement, and we find the two evening journals denouncing the supposed reef discovery as a mining scandal and a swindle. We quote what the *Mail* has to say on the subject:—

"The much-talked-of discovery alleged to have been made in an old shaft near Vale Park, on Thursday, turns out to be one of the greatest swindles we have become acquainted with on Ballarat for some years past. It appears that last evening several mining men and some shareholders in the proposed Revival Company had slight suspicions that all was not as represented in connection with the rich quartz vein of which so much had been said; and when it became known that two experienced quartz miners had visited the shaft during the afternoon, and pronounced the whole affair a swindle, great excitement prevailed. The letter published by Messrs Harris and Fitzgerald was the signal for a movement to be made at once in the matter, and a notice was posted at the Mining Exchange to the effect that at 10 o'clock a party would start for the claim with a view of testing the correctness of the report made. The party was soon got together, and consisted of, among others, Messrs Foster, Gavin, Croyle, Copeland, Downing, and several other gentlemen interested. On arriving at the claim, some demur was made to their descending. The windlass had been removed, and descent for the time being was impossible. However, after some delay, another windlass was procured, and two or three of the party descended, and closely inspected the workings. They discovered that the gold could be easily rubbed off the stone, and a close examination showed them that what had appeared to be the precious metal running through the stone was in reality nothing but gold-leaf, either pasted or shot in. The face was at once worked upon, and a good quantity of stone knocked down, but no gold was seen, and the affair was then pronounced a swindle. By this time Mr Gaunt, acting as warden, Mr Inspector Ryall, and Sergeant McCullagh, had put in an appearance at the claim, and as one of the prospectors ascended the shaft, he was immediately given in charge to the police, as was also the other when he arrived at the surface. They were then charged with 'trying to obtain money under false pretences,' and brought into the Western lock-up; subsequently, at two o'clock, they were marched to gaol, and passing the London Chartered Bank corner, where a large concourse of people had assembled, were greeted with yells and hoots. Later in the day an information was to be sworn against a well-known local resident, lately an hotel-keeper in Sturt-street, for 'conspiring to defraud,' as it was thought that he had some hand in the matter. The affair of course has created the most profound sensation in mining circles, and the wonder here is, that so many persons descended the shaft and failed to discover the swindle. We may add that both Cawson and Hanna had with them from time to time, since their alleged discovery, some fine specimens of quartz, which of course were believed to have come from the mine. It is only fair to Messrs Gavin and Foster, in whose hands the formation of the Revival Company was placed, to exonerate them from the faintest tinge of suspicion in the matter; indeed these gentlemen will be losers to the extent of survey fees paid by them to take up the ground on behalf of the proposed company. No money, we are informed, has been paid for shares, so that the prospectors have not benefited much. Great credit is due

to Messrs Harris and Fitzgerald for exposing this attempted swindle, and a subscription was this afternoon being got up to present these gentlemen with some suitable testimonial for their services. It was stated in the evening that the police intended to put some miners on to work the claim for a few days in order to fully test the affair.

Some days later, W. J. Coleman, J. J. Cawson, and W. Hanna were placed before the Bench on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences, and were committed for trial. On the application of Mr Trench, the Bench said they would accept bail for each prisoner, himself in £200, and two sureties, to be approved of by the police, of £100 each.

Terrible Accident on Board a River Steamer.

The following shocking occurrence is related by the Bonrke correspondent of the *Dubbo Dispatch*:—On Sunday, August 14, a terrible accident occurred on board the steamer *Princess Royal*. She was preparing for her cruise down river when a cry was raised that a man was entangled in the machinery. On stopping the engines, it was discovered that one of the crew, named Pilcher, had got his leg in the cog-wheels, and before any help could be given the limb was ground to mince-meat: bone, sinew, and flesh were reduced to one pulp. On making enquiries, it transpired that the engine was on its centre, and to start it the unfortunate man had, as is the foolish custom, put his shoulder to the fly-wheel. As it proved, the engine was a little off its centre, and yielding to the driver's touch, he was hurled to a terrible doom. It could not but be observed by the excited crowd, whose sense of prudence had thus been startlingly aroused, that the machinery of all steamers was in a most reckless state of unguardedness. In 1870, the engineer of the *Kelpie*, Captain Symington, had his arm wrenched from its socket by these fearful wheels. Later still, at Wentworth, a young lady passenger on board the *Jolly Miller*, Captain T. Johnston, sustained a horrible rending. This is not four months past. These cases are only picked out of about a dozen. Pilcher died sixteen hours after the accident.

The Armies of the World.

We publish below a statement of the "armies of the world," from a San Francisco exchange, which will give our readers something of an idea of the gigantic nature of the struggle which would take place in Europe, should all the great powers be drawn into the war now existing between France and Prussia; an event which is not at all unlikely.

At the present day the standing armies of the world are larger than they have been since the great wars of the first Napoleon. The armies of the United States now number 56,000 men in all. For the extent of our territory, this is the smallest army in the world; and we have reason to congratulate ourselves upon the fact. The cost of our army is \$100,000,000 or nearly \$2,000,000 per 1000 men.

The army of France has been fixed at 750,000 men in the "active army," and 550,000 in the "passive," the latter being named the National Guard Mobile. A contingent of 100,000 men is annually available to recruit the army.

The British army numbers about 200,000 men. The bulk of this army is at home, Ireland absorbing about 25,000 good troops. Of the Colonies or foreign possessions, India takes the largest body of troops, the Dominion of Canada next, Australia next.

The Prussian army numbers about some 600,000 men.

The Italian army now numbers some 215,000 men, and is a very effective one. In one of its divisions, the Bersaglieri or rifle battalions, it excels even the French army, whose Zouaves are supposed to be the first light infantry in the world.

The Austrian army numbers about 700,000 men; its cavalry is said to be very fine. The Government breeds its own horses, and thus secures good mounts.

The Russian army numbers about 800,000 men; it could be quickly increased to 1,200,000 in time of war. It is spread all over the empire, from the Baltic to the Caucasus.

The Spanish army is small, not exceeding 80,000 men; but it is very well clothed and disciplined. It is also receiving breech-loaders.

The numbers maintained in the standing armies of civilised nations is not less than 3,600,000. All these vast numbers are snatched away from useful industries, and for the costly armaments they require, is it not too large a police force?

Dunedin Advertisements.

Established Twenty Years.

GEORGE MATTHEWS,
NURSERYMAN,
SEEDSMAN, AND SEED-GROWER,
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.
Begs to intimate that he has constantly on hand
Agricultural and Garden Seeds
Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees in
season
Garden Tools
Pruning Gloves
Flower Pots, &c. &c.

WATCHES. WATCHES. WATCHES.

GEORGE YOUNG,
PRINCES-STREET,
(Opposite Bank of New South Wales),
DUNEDIN.

Begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that in accordance with the arrangements he made when in Britain, he is now receiving regular and frequent shipments of Fresh Goods of the choicest description, and of the newest and latest fashions, direct from the makers.

16 CASES OF NEW GOODS

Just to hand, ex "Equator" and "Leucadia" from London, and "Dunfillan" and "E. P. Bouverie" from Glasgow.

The following are a few of the quantities:—

10 doz. Gold and Silver Hunting and Open-faced Watches
8 doz. French and American Clocks
8 doz. Gold Brooches
9 doz. pairs Gold Earrings
6 doz. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Rings
84 doz. Gold Lockets
64 doz. Gold Chains and Alberts
6 cases SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS, consisting of Salvers, Cake and Card Baskets, Cruets, Liqueur Frames, Cups, Inkstands, Saltcellars, Revolving Cover Dishes and Egg-boilers, &c. &c.
Also, a large and varied assortment of Studs, Sleeve-links, Solitaires, Scarf Rings and Pins, Crosses, Field and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Aneroids, Bohemian Glass Vases, Lustres, &c. &c.

G. Y. would particularly draw the attention of intending purchasers to this large and beautiful addition to his present stock, which he is certain cannot be surpassed in the Colonies, either for quality, or for newness and variety of design and pattern; and as these have been bought for cash, at the first hand, and imported direct, he is thereby enabled to offer them at very low prices.

Early Inspection Invited.

LARGE STOCK OF COLONIAL JEWELLERY.
Watches, { Carefully Cleaned and Repaired
Clocks, { at Moderate Charges.
Jewellery, &c. }

G. Y. would remind his friends and the public that he received the FIRST PRIZE for Clocks and Watches at the New Zealand Exhibition, 1865.

GEORGE YOUNG,

PRINCES-STREET,

[42] (Opposite Bank of New South Wales). [93]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The Largest Stock of Goods in the Colony.

To Watchmakers, Jewellers, and the Public.

N. SALOMON begs to inform the Inhabitants of Cromwell and Up-country Districts that he has taken those centrally-situated PREMISES in STEINHOFF BUILDINGS, (opposite the Custom-House, Princes-street, DUNEDIN), at present occupied by Mr R. K. Murray. Mr Salomon will take possession on 1st April, and previous to removing, he intends offering the whole of his large and well-assorted STOCK at almost COST PRICE. It consists of:

Ladies' and Gents' gold and silver hunting and open-faced English and Geneva Watches, by the best manufacturers
Colonial and English gold and silver Chains and Alberts, of the newest patterns
A large and choice assortment of English and Colonial Jewellery, set with diamonds and other precious stones
A large assortment of Silver and Electro-plated Goods
A choice assortment of Ladies' and Gents' sterling silver and electro-plated Dressing Cases
A handsome stock of sterling Silver Cups, suitable for race, yachting, rifle, or artillery prizes
Sterling silver and electro-plated Inkstands, in great variety
Telescopes; Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses English and French Clocks, from best makers
Musical Boxes, with all the latest improvements
A very choice assortment of Goods suitable for Presentations, &c., &c.; and a variety of other Goods, too numerous to particularise.

All articles will in future be marked in plain figures, so that Visitors may judge for themselves of the cheap rate at which goods are being sold.

Watches and Jewellery carefully repaired at the lowest possible rates.

First-class Workmen kept on the premises.

COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

Note the address:

N. SALOMON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND SILVERSMITH,
(Next the Bank of New Zealand),
Princes-street, Dunedin.

TO SUIT THE TIMES.

AUSTRALASIAN HOTEL,

MacLaggan-street, Dunedin.

JAMES D. HUTTON - Proprietor,
Late cook in the Scandinavian and Bull and Mouth Hotels.

Has much pleasure in informing his up-country friends, and the public in general, that he has taken the above house. Visitors patronising him will find themselves at home. First-class Board and Lodging, 18s per week. All meals 1s. Beds 1s. Daily competition. Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors of the best brands.

22-47 Good Stabling, free of charge.

Dunedin Advertisements.

V.  R.

MARSHALL AND COPELAND,
BREWERS,
BOTTLERS,
and
IMPORTERS
OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BREWING MATERIAL.

FIRST PRIZE awarded at the New Zealand Exhibition, 1865; and FIRST CLASS PRIZE MEDAL at the Melbourne Great Exhibition, 1866-67, for BULK AND BOTTLED ALES.

WATER OF LEITH BREWERY, DUNEDIN

JAMES HAZLETT,

AGENT,

CLYDE.

BOOKS!

MEN OF THE TIME (latest edition); Prescott's Works; Beckman's History of Invention; Muntell's Wonders of Geology; Dick's Sidereal Heavens; Alford's Greek Testament (abridged); Rankine's Steam Engine, and Applied Mechanics; Hooker's N. Zealand Flora; Lavater's Physiognomy; Hogg's Natural Philosophy; Chambers's Information for the People; Buchanan's Domestic Medicine; Dictionary of Domestic Medicine; Dictionary of Daily Wants; Enquire Within. A great variety of Books on Light Literature, by popular authors; School Books, General Stationery, &c., very cheap, at

WILLIAM BAIRD'S,
GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Opposite Odd-Fellows' Hall).

Books to Order procured on moderate terms.

M'GUIRE'S IMPERIAL FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
Corner of Princes and Hope streets, Dunedin).
First-class accommodation for Commercial Travellers.

Suites of Apartments for Private Families.
Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths always ready.
LIVERY STABLE ATTACHED.

**LONDON PIANOFORTE & MUSIC SALOON.**

FOR SALE OR HIRE:

Pianofortes by Collard and Collard
Pianofortes by Broadwood
Pianofortes by Kirkman
Pianofortes by Ralph Allison
Pianofortes by J. and J. Hopkinson.
Mechanism of every description connected with Pianofortes and Harmoniums made and repaired.— By the new and standard Music.

CHARLES BEGG,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER,
Princes-street north, Dunedin.

THE UNDERSIGNED

Begs to inform the

INHABITANTS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF OTAGO

That the business hitherto carried on by him under the name and style of HAY BROS., TAILORS & OUTFITTERS, Princes-street, Dunedin, will on and after this date be carried on by him under the name and style of

DAVID R. HAY,

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

PRINCES-STREET,

DUNEDIN,

DAVID R. HAY.

Princes-street, Dunedin.

26th March, 1870.

N.B. With reference to the above, I beg most respectfully to inform all those who are indebted to the late firm that I shall feel extremely obliged to them if they will be kind enough to settle their accounts AT ONCE.

DAVID R. HAY.

Dunedin Advertisements.

THOMAS WINSTANLEY'S SCANDINAVIAN HOTEL,

MACLAGGAN-STREET,

DUNEDIN,

(Late of the National Hotel, Clyde.)

First-class accommodation for Travellers.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE BEDROOMS.

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Good Accommodation for Boarders.
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Machinery for Flour Oatmeal and Barley Mill
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Machines made and repaired.

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Price's Flax-dressing Machines made. 19

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All kinds of Castings in Iron and Brass done.
Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired.
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Flax-dressing Machines made to order. 32

DUNEDIN IRONWORKS.

SPARROW & THOMAS.

Iron Shipbuilders & Boilermakers,
Manufacturers of Boiling-down, Sheep-washing
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ALL CURES MADE EASY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Bad Legs, Ulcers & Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore, or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medicament is applied a sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighbouring parts, when all morbid matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it may concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and incontracted. A cure may always be effected even under the worst circumstances, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.

After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained of all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate depravity of the blood, and derangement of the liver and stomach; consequently in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before; and this should be promoted. Perseverance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Quinsy, Mumps, and all other Derangements of the Throat.

On the appearance of any of these maladies, the Ointment should be well rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat. This course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment, if the printed directions be followed.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands.

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more suitable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure, the liver, stomach, and bowels, being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Both Ointment and Pills should be used in the following Disorders:

Bad Legs	Scalds
Bad Breasts	Sore Nipples
Burns	Sore Throats
Bunions	Skin Diseases
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sandflies	Scurvy
Coco-bay	Sore Heads
Chicago-foot	Ulcers
Chilblains	Wounds and Yaws.
Fistulas	Cancers
Gout	Contracted and Stiff Joints
Glandular Swellings	Elophantiasis
Lumbago	Chapped Hands
Piles	(Corns soft)
Rheumatism	

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patient in every disorder are affixed to each box, and can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

Cromwell (Otago, New Zealand):

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1870.